The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9701.—VOL. LIX. FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th May, by special license, at St. Thomas's Church, Port Macquarie, by the Rev. F. Kemp, LEOPOLD GEORGE AUGUSTUS, third surviving son of Captain CHARLES STEELE, late of H. M. 17th Regiment, and grandson of the late Mr. William Weymouth, surgeon, of Launceston, Tasmania, to NANCY SHAW, adopted daughter of the late Mr. J. Knight, of Cove Pinery, Wilson River.

On the 29th May, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. HENRY THOMAS HUNT CROCKER, son of the late Captain John Crocker, master mariner, to ELLEN AUGUSTA BUCHANAN, relict of the late Mr. Charles Buchanan, both of Milson's Point, North Shore.

On the 31st May, by special license, at the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. John Dwyer, ANTHONY, eldest son of the late MICHAEL MAGUIRE, county Fermanagh, Ireland, to JOHANNAH, second daughter of MATTHEW HOGAN, Esq., Windsor.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Coogee Bay, by the Rev. James Voller, JAMES, second son of the late JAMES ISLE, of Liverpool, England, to GRACE, second daughter of WALTER JAMES, cooper, of this city.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Coutts, M.A., Mr. HENRY CLEMENTS, to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. ROBERT KIRKALDY, both of Newcastle, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 25th March, at Longwell's Green, Gloucestershire, in her 86th year, ELIZABETH, relict of WILLIAM FRANCIS WILES, and beloved mother of Mr. William Wiles, Sodwalls, also of Mr. Joseph Wiles, stonemason, of Walker's River. G. R. W.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Melodian Hotel, Pitt-street, ESTHER, the beloved wife of EDWARD BITTON, aged 32 years and 9 months, daughter of Francis Healey, of Snow Hill, London.

On the 16th instant, at Dubbo, ISABELLA CLARA, infant daughter of ROBERT JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., Government Surveyor, aged 16 days.

On the 22nd instant, at Camden, of diphtheria, ELENOR ADA, beloved daughter of ANN and HENRY THOMPSON, aged 3 years 7 months.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Christian, Esq., Hinton, Hunter River, in the 54th year of her age, MARGARETTA ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of THOMAS SKINNER, Esq., The Willows, Darling Point, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Auckland, about Thursday, 8th July.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 29th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week, at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH, On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP, SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, TO-NIGHT, at 8.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
For MACLEAY RIVER via PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, 48 hours after arrival.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, To-morrow, at 10 a.m. from Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to HAWKESBURY (Macdonald and Mangrove).—ALCHYMIST, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—LUNA, MONDAY next, 28th instant. STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
On THURSDAY, 1st July, at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.—The favourite s. s.
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons,
Captain H. P. Sawell,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon.
The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any passenger steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is always in attendance on the ladies' cabin.
A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for the safe conveyance of gold.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon	£4 0 0
Ditto return	6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle.
For rates and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO.
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on arrival of the English Mail, via Hokitika and Wellington.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned. For rates of passage, freight, and any information apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-st.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LEVIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON
The HAWKESBURY.
This magnificent new clipper ship will be dispatched on the 31st July.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain SAYERS; or, to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The A1 14 years ship FORFARSHIRE, 1238 tons register, will sail on 26th. Has superior saloon accommodation.
For freight apply to Captain GAGGS, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 American clipper-built ROYAL SAXON, 1050 tons, E. G. Tucker, commander, will be the first ship of the MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS. This favourite vessel was built expressly for the passenger traffic, and has a large roomy Saloon and well ventilated State Rooms in the FIRST and SECOND CABINS, being on deck, thereby offering great inducements to families. The Intermediate accommodation is of a very superior class. A very liberal scale of provisions provided, with steward's attendance in each department. This vessel will be dispatched on or about the 1st July.
For particulars of passage apply to H. H. HALL, United States Consul, 21, Bridge-street.
For freight apply to Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at 9 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at 9 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 9th July.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.
FROM WHARF, foot KING-STREET daily.
PELICAN, 9 a.m., 1, 5; return 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11 a.m., 3 p.m; return, 9, 1, 5 p.m.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
Calling at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, &c.
Fares.—To Ryde, cabin 1s, steerage 9d; to Parramatta, cabin 1s 3d, steerage 1s, return 1s 6d; being only ninepence each way, and half the railway rates. Children—Saloon, return, 6d only.

FIRST and only VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO direct, the clipper ship ROYAL SAXON, 1050 tons, E. G. Tucker, commander. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations, where she now lies at Towns's Wharf. Immediate application is necessary to secure passages as a great many are already engaged.
Apply H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The fine clipper ship GOLDEN SEA, 1418 tons register, R. Hardy, commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 15th July.

Saloon	£35
Second cabin	22
Steerage	18.

A liberal dietary scale provided.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97 and 99, York-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The first-class clipper ship JUBILEE, 764 tons register, H. Constardine, commander.
For light freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG and LARK.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship PAK WAN, 795 tons, to leave with dispatch. Has room for passengers.
For particulars apply to Captain SHIELL, on board; or to CATTELL, to KLOOT, and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS direct.—The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN, will be dispatched in a few days.
Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS.—The A1 brig ST. THOMAS, P. Thagaard, master, is now receiving cargo. Shippers will please complete arrangements without delay. Superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Bridge-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner COLONIST, Geach, master, now loading at Market Wharf, will sail in a few days; has superior accommodation. For freight or passage, apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

PRINCE ALFRED, for AUCKLAND.—Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature, at once, as the vessel will positively tow to sea on MONDAY.
For passage only, apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street; or Captain, on board.

FOR AUCKLAND and other NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF STEAM and SAILING PACKETS.
☞ NOTICE TO PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS.
It has been decided to dispatch the above sailing packets for AUCKLAND regularly on the
1st and 16th of each month,
and these dates can in future be depended on as nearly as possible.
The barque ALICE CAMERON will be the first vessel under this arrangement, full or not full, leaving 1st JULY; to be followed by the KATE, 16th, and NOVELTY, 1st August.
Shippers are requested to assist this line in keeping regular dates by sending down cargo as quickly as possible on all occasions.
For freight, passage, and all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Passengers and cargo taken by each vessel for transhipment per steamer to other New Zealand ports.
ALICE CAMERON now fast loading at Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BLUFF HARBOUR, N. Z.—☞ The favourite clipper brig SPEC, 400 tons, R. Adams, commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on TUESDAY next, carrying passengers only.
Immediate application is necessary to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain FARNIE, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHORTEST ROUTE to the GILBERT GOLD-FIELDS.—FOR NORMAN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The fine A1 barque RECONNAISSANCE, 300 tons burthen, Captain Bowman, will be despatched on 30th June. Early application is necessary to procure passage by this favourite regular trader.
The town of Norman is within 120 miles of the Gilbert, while passengers going to Cleveland or Rockingham Bays will have nearly 600 miles to travel over country without any stores or houses of accommodation.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MARYBOROUGH Direct.—☞ The smart Schooner JOHN ANDREWS, 90 tons, G. Stewart, master, now receiving cargo at the Patent Slip Wharf, will clear and sail on SATURDAY NEXT.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR THE MACLEAY.—The STAR OF THE SEA, This Evening. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—WALLABY, hourly expected. Receiving cargo, Baltic Wf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Coraki and Lismore, schooner ELLEN. Wright's Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, Saturday Evening. H. F. Cameron.

GERRINGONG.—WILLIAM and ANN, This Day, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The PETERBOROUGH LASS, THIS DAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf. JOHN FOLEY, Agent.

SHIP FORFARSHIRE, for CALCUTTA.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NORTHAMPTON, from London.—Consignees of Goods marked JJS, No. 1-26, twenty-six packages, consigned to order, will please pass entry and pay freight.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,
362, George-street.

NORTHAMPTON, from London.—All Accounts against the abovenamed vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, before 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,
362, George-street.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the French barque ASIE must be rendered in duplicate, to the undersigned, by noon on SATURDAY next, 26th instant.
CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

WANTED, to charter a VESSEL, from 40 to 100 tons. JAMES GARDNER, Lime Wharf, Druitt-st.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 barque LIZZIE and ROSA, 400 tons register.
Apply to Captain O'HAGAN, on board, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—☞ The favourite clipper barques
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS,
and
FANNY NICHOLSON,
are open for employment, and can be dispatched on the shortest notice.
These vessels are well known for their speedy voyages, and for the excellent condition in which their cargoes are discharged.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the A1 brig BEN NEVIS, 270 tons register, G. Evans, master, now discharging grain cargo at Market Wharf. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the Barque MIDAS, 562 tons, expected to arrive daily.
The Iron Clipper Schooner PRINCE OF WALES, 238 tons. Due from Newcastle
Brig AUSTRALIA, 162 tons. At Cuthbert's Wharf.
For particulars, ELDRED and SPENCE, 17, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, the fine first-class schooner PRINCE OF WALES, 238 tons register; carries 400 tons of cargo.
She is a handsome model, built of the best iron, by the celebrated builders, Hall and Co., of Aberdeen; light, stanch, and strong, A1 at Lloyds, shifts without ballast, and goes to sea with 40 tons only; of light draught, sails very fast, well found, and is quite ready for sea.
She can now be inspected at the Patent Slip, near King-street, and unless sold in a few days will be dispatched to Melbourne.
ELDRED and SPENCE, 17, Church-hill.

YACHT for SALE, cheap; sails and gear complete. Apply P. M'DONALD, Peacock Point, Balmain.

SURF BOATS and six Ships' Boats, cheap. MACBETH, Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c.,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
*** Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,
San Francisco, California, U. S.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General MEETING of the members will be held THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 1.30 p.m.
By order,
F. H. WILSON, Secretary.

TESTIMONIAL TO JULES JOUBERT, Esq.—A Special MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS DAY, at half-past 2, at Tattersall's Hotel.
HENRY FAIRFAX, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Committee MEETING THIS EVENING, 7.30. Practice at 8.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly MEETING of the Association will take place THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street. Chair taken at 8 p.m.
JOHN DAVIES, President.

NO. 6 CO. S. B. V. R.—Special Company DRILL, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

NO. 4 BATTERY, V. A.—All Arms and Accoutrements not inspected on SATURDAY, 12th instant, must be left at the Armoury, Hyde Park Barracks, not later than FRIDAY, 25th instant.
W. COOPER, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.—Sergt. Smee, of No. 6 Co., is authorised to collect subscriptions. T. Richards.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, and others.—The PETITION to the Minister of Finance and Trade adopted at the meeting held This Day, on board the Bruckley Castle, lies for signature on board that ship, and may be signed at once by those interested.
24th June, 1869.

SCHOOL OF ARTS CATALOGUE.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS for the above are requested to be forwarded at once.
The Secretary's receipt only will be given for all payments.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July proximo, at the Water Police Office, Sydney, to which any person feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment made for the current year, can appeal on giving seven days' notice of such appeal to the undersigned.
By order,
FRANCIS STACK, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, North Sydney, June 25th, 1869.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Assessment upon all rateable property within this borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of 1s in the £ for the current municipal year, upon the assessed value of such property, has been ordered by the said Council, under the provisions of and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; also that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Central Police Court, Sydney, at 10 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of July next, to which any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment, can appeal on giving seven days' notice, in writing, to the Council, before the day of hearing, of his intention so to appeal.
W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 17th June, 1869.

BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.
ASSESSMENT AND RATE FOR 1869.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment of the rateable property within the Borough of Parramatta has been made, and a rate of One Shilling in the pound fixed thereon, according to the provisions of the 164th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867.
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Parramatta,
23rd June, 1869.

NORTH SHORE.—Aerated Brown BREAD, This Morning; Currant Cakes, this afternoon, at Deacon's.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th July next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
June 24, 1869.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st July next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a DISTRIBUTION by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st July next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
June 16th, 1869

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—Persons wishing to RENT Pews or Sittings in this Church are requested to apply by letter to the Churchwardens.
St. James' Vestry, June 21st, 1869.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WILLIAM CARSON, Ship Carpenter, is requested to CALL upon ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

HASSALL v. RODD.—The Committee appointed to carry out the details of the Public Meeting in the above case are requested to meet at the Oxford Hotel, King-street, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., to make final arrangements.

PARCELS, NORTHERN ROAD.—PARCELS for SCONE, MURRURUNDI, TAMWORTH, ARMIDALE, and other places in the Northern District, will be booked at COBB and CO.'s Office, Pitt-street, for GILL'S Line of Coaches.

TO CAPITALISTS.—We the undersigned, Planters, are willing to supply a given quantity of Cane to any individual who will forthwith erect machinery for its manufacture into Sugar at market value.
Application to be made to
T. SALTER, Bellenger River.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of HENRY WILLIAM HOPPER, of Newcastle, Draper.
The NOTICE for TENDERS in the above-named estate having been withdrawn by the Trustees, and the Rule Nisi made absolute, I hereby invite TENDERS to be addressed to me as Official Assignee for the Stock-in-Trade, Book Debts, and Fixtures, in the said Estate on or before the 26th day of June instant at noon. The Official Assignee does not bind himself to accept any Tender unless considered eligible by himself. Stock may be viewed on the premises.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of MAJOR EDWARD DARVALL, formerly in her Majesty's Light Dragoons, but late of Rydeale, near Ryde, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by JANE DARVALL, the widow and executrix named in the will of the above-named deceased, that probate thereof may be granted to her as such executrix, leave being reserved to the other executor therein named to come in and prove the same if he shall think fit.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of June, A.D. 1869.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said executrix
89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—CAUTION.—I, MARY DAVIS (formerly Mary Cupitt), of Windsor, do hereby caution all persons from purchasing any estate or interest in either of those two Allotments of Land situate in Macquarie-street, Windsor, adjoining the Roman Catholic premises in the rear and at one side, and the premises of Christopher Davis at the other side, the same being my property.
MARY DAVIS.
Dated 23rd June, 1869, Windsor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CHOIR, Pitt-street.—No Practice This Evening. A. FAIRFAX, Leader.

NOTICE.—Unless the COW found trespassing on my premises is not claimed and damages paid within one week from this date, the said cow will be sold to defray expenses.
T. B. CHATAIN.
Mosman's Bay, June 24, 1869.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—Parties INDEBTED on account of the late Easter Meet are requested to settle with the undersigned without delay, whose receipt for these and all future payments will alone be recognised.
(Signed) THOS. DAWSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. LAVERACK, of Windsor, is no longer acting as Salesman for, nor has any further business connection with me whatever.
T. M. DUNN, 703, George-street South.

TENDERS wanted for Cementing and Plastering a Cottage; labour only. Apply A. Maney, Stanmore Road, Newtown.

TENDERS wanted, for cementing a Gable, &c. James Farrelly, No. 6, Pottinger-street, Miller's Point.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of three Shop Fronts, and a balcony, for Messrs. Davis and Alexander, Goulburn.
The plans and specification may be seen with Messrs. DAVIS and CO., and at the office of Messrs. HILLY and HUNT, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, Pitt-street South.—TENDERS for the supply of twenty per cent. FLOUR and BRAN to the above institution, from 1st July to 31st December, 1869, will be received at the Asylum up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 29th instant. Samples of the flour will be required.
June 17, 1869. GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

BELMORE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Under the kind interest of
LADY BELMORE.
Conducted by Mrs. SULLIVAN, at 169, Macquarie-street, near Government House.
Mrs. Sullivan will be at home daily from 1 to 5 p.m., from July 1 to 12, when the vacation terminates. Resident French and English Governesses; Masters also attend.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—Head Master, GEORGE METCALFE, Esq., M.A.—This School will be OPENED on the 5th of July. Its object is to impart such an education as will prepare its pupils for professional or mercantile pursuits. Boarders, fourteen guineas per quarter.

HOMEBUSH HOUSE, HOMEBUSH.—Mrs. THOMAS DAWSON will be happy to receive a few pupils under the age of fourteen, to educate with her own daughters. The course of instruction offered comprises a sound English education, with French, music, and the elements of drawing.

PYRMONT PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION, on FRIDAY, 25th, at 2 15 p.m.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that Mr. VICTOR, Surgeon-Chiropodist, from 62, Collins-street, Melbourne, has commenced practising the profession at 811, George-street, opposite the Railway Station, where he trusts to meet with the patronage of the public in general. Testimonials.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON
(Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney.
Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO.
30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

BUCHAN THOMSON, having been unable to dispose of the Carriages purchased by him for the use of H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, during his late visit, has determined to open a JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT in connection with THE STABLES, Bligh-street, where those elegant equipages, consisting of Open and Close Carriages, with good horses and smart well-dressed coachmen, can be turned out at a moment's notice, and may be hired by the HOUR or otherwise
N.B.—Charges moderate. See scale at the Office.

SYDNEY NIGHT REFUGE
The following further subscriptions, on behalf of the above Society, are respectfully acknowledged:—

Mrs. A. G. Jones	£1	0	0	Mr. H. P. Palser	£1	1	0
Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.	2	2	0	W. Speer	1	1	0
Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.	2	2	0	Messrs. Pemell and Co.	1	1	0
Brown and Co.,	2	2	0	Miss Little	3	0	0
W.S. Friend and Co.,	1	1	0	Messrs. E. Chapman and Co.	1	1	0
Parbury, Bros.	2	2	0	Beilby and Scott	1	1	0
C. Newton, Bros. and Co.	2	2	0	Dr. Boyd	1	1	0
Laidley, Ireland, and Co.	1	1	0	Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.	1	1	0
Mr. Cowlishaw	1	1	0	F. Lassetter and Co.,	1	1	0
Henry Bell	1	1	0	Allan, Street, and Norton	1	1	0
Thos. Laidlaw	2	0	0	Mr. S. Ashlin	1	1	0
Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co	2	2	0	Kilpatrick	1	1	0
Tucker and Co.	1	1	0	Henry	1	1	0
Mr D. Jones	1	1	0	T. Garrett	1	0	0
Wearne	2	0	0	Mr. George King.	1	1	0
Mrs. Wearne	1	1	0	G. Ross	2	0	0
Mrs. Waring	2	0	0	A Friend	1	0	0

HENRY PRINCE, Hon. Treasurer.
24th June, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
PLOUGHING MATCH AND FIELD TRIALS.
PARRAMATTA, TUESDAY, 29th, WEDNESDAY, 30th June.
FIRST DAY.—To commence at 11.30 a.m.
Trials of Implements:
Mowing
Reaping
Raking.
Trial of Colonial-made Prize Ploughs, &c., &c.
Steam Ploughing, &c., &c.
Howard's Steam Ploughing and Cultivating Apparatus.
SECOND DAY.—To commence at 11.30 a.m.
STEAM PLOUGH AT WORK.
PLOUGHING MATCHES.
FIRST CLASS.—All Comers. Members free; non-members 10s.

1st prize	£15
2nd prize	10
3rd prize	5

To plough 40 rods in two lands, with two horses, without a driver, depth not less than 6 inches, to be done in 3 hours.
SPECIAL PRIZES FOR FIRST CLASS.
Cup, value £5, offered by Messrs. Lassetter and Co., for the best ploughing, performing with an iron plough of any maker.
Plough or Agricultural Implement, value £10, offered by Messrs. Ainsworth and Co., for the best ploughing done with any plough.
SECOND CLASS.—Youths under 18. Entrance free to members; non-members, 5s.

1st prize	£5 0 0
2nd prize	3 0 0
3rd prize	1 10 0

To plough in three hours, 40 rods of land with two horses, without drivers, not less than 6 inches deep.
To begin at 12 o'clock.
SPECIAL PRIZE.
One-horse Plough, value £4 10s, offered by Mr. R. A. Ritchie, of Parramatta, for the best ploughing in the above class.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE.
For the best turn-out in the match—including horses, plough, harness, fittings, and man—all the property of one person; prize, £2
The German Band will be in attendance during the two days.
Refreshment booths on the ground.
Admission—To Members, FREE.
Non-Members, ONE SHILLING.

CHARLES EDWARDS, People's Dentist.—Finest work, best material, lowest price. 6, Bridge-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations verbally, or by letter containing 14 1d-stamps. Phreno, 6, Bridge-st.

DR. NOLAN, Grove Cottage, corner of Burton and Riley streets, South Head Road.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

J. LYTTLE, Wholesale, Retail, and Family Grocer, 103, Botany Road.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MR. MARSH will RESUME his Pianoforte Lessons July 1st, 137, Castlereagh-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street.

M. C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Emporium and Glass Shade Depot, 127, South Head Road.

PENMAN'S GOLDEN FLEECE DINING-ROOMS.—First-class ORDINARY, DAILY, consisting of soup, meat, vegetables, pastry, salad and cheese, with a glass of ale. Price One Shilling.

THE GOULBURN HERALD, established 1848 Printed by steam, largest circulation Southern districts.

TO MERCHANTS and Grocers.—Rice cleaned in any quantities, at King's Mill, Sussex-street South.

ALARMING Sacrifice! Startling Reduction!—First-class Photographs, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen, 6s per half-dozen. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer, 101, King-street, has reduced his CARTES-DE-VISITE, to 7s 6d dozen.

ZQHYFDGMP.—Photographic Gallery. J. DAVIS, 233, Pitt-st., op. EMPIRE Office. Cartes, 7s per doz.

MONEY TO LEND.—£5 to £5000, from 5 per cent. C. LEA, Investment and Loan Office, 92, S. H. Rd.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 1
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

£5000 TO BE LENT on mortgage of approved freehold security, at a low rate of interest. Apply to R. COLEY, Solicitor, Windsor.

W. T. MUSTON AND CO.
STOCK and SHARE BROKERS,
Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street,
effect immediate sales of shares and debentures at current market rates, and possess great facilities for disposing of houses, lands, or station properties.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of, through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

LOST, MEMORANDUM-BOOK of Philharmonic Society, with list of names. Reward. 138, Pitt-st.

LOST, a little White SLUT; nose and feet cut, with a little bell on neck. Reward. F. Rudd, Liverpool-st.

LOST Small Bunch KEYS, TUESDAY EVENING Finder rewarded at 599, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, in George-street, Two £1 NOTES. If brought to 305, George-street, will receive 10s reward.

LOST, on Tuesday last, Gold LOCKET, black cross outside, hair and miniature inside. Reward by bringing to ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq., Cleveland-street, Redfern.

LOST, a Gold LOCKET, between Pyrmont Bridge Road and Cleveland street, Redfern, containing a lady's likeness. Anyone leaving it at 407, George-street, will be rewarded.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a light Brown Terrier DOG, blind in one eye, answers name of "Nip." Apply JOHN CLATWORTHY, North Shore.

STRAYED, from St. Peter's, Newtown, MARE, almost black, 4 years old, Q near shoulder, black points, shod all round, rather poor condition. Reward at G. W. BALMER'S Hotel, Newtown Road.

STRAYED into Kiss's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, a chesnut GELDING, branded ∞ on shoulder, with saddle and bridle, formerly the property of Dr. Pringle, of Parramatta.

STRAYED or STOLEN, one GREY HORSE, branded IL on off neck; one BAY MARE, with black points, N on near shoulder, star on forehead. If strayed, a reward of Two Pounds; if stolen, Ten Pounds on conviction of thief. WILLIAM FOY, Hunter-street; or Happy Valley, Balmain.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

MARBLE MANTELPIECES,
for Private Sale,
at the Bank Auction Rooms.
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

GAME FOWL, and Laying Hens for SALE. JAMES FARRELLY, Pottinger-street, Miller's Point.

PLATEDWARE of BEST QUALITY.—Spoons and forks, cruets, egg frames, toast racks, fruit stands, salvers, tea sets, &c., at reduced prices. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE.
The Governor's Tour
Botany Waterworks Improvements
Observations on the Oidium
Newtown Free Library
Gold-fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria (Review)
Mr. Croyden's Official Report on the Northern Territory
University of Sydney—The Chancellor's Commemoration Address—Dr. Badham's Speech
Lord Stanley's Speech at the Glasgow University
Startling News from Samoa
Proposed Negro Army for New Zealand
Sporting—Agriculture—Mining
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
Cartoon—A ROD(D) IN PICKLE.
Chancellor Punch to Oxford and Cambridge Graduates
The Blackwattle Swamp Sewer
I Pr'ythee Foolish Greek
Gentle Clerks.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Lithographic and Letterpress Printers, 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

BOOKS ON NAVIGATION.
LATEST EDITIONS.
Norie's Complete Epitome of Practical Navigation, 1868, 20s, post 22s
Merrifield and Ever's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, 18s, post 20s
Riddle's Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, 2 vols., 15s, post 16s 6d
Seamanship, by Commander G. S. Nares, 4th edition, 26s, post 27s 6d
Brady's Kedge-Anchor, or Young Sailor's Assistant, 70 engravings, 20s, post 21s 6d
Piddington's Sailors' Horn Book for the Law of Storms, 13s, post 14s 6d
Dove on the Law of Storms, with diagrams and charts of storms, 13s, post 14s 6d
Thomson's Lunar and Horary Tables, 13s, post 14s 6d
Harbord's Glossary of Navigation, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Greenwood's Rudimentary Treatise on Navigation, 2s 6d, post 3s
Young's Tables of Navigation, 2s, post 2s 4d
Cameron's Variation and Deviation of the Compass Rectified, 3rd edition, 9s 6d, post 10s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer,
332, George-street.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY.
383, George-street.
NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.
Many copies of each of the following books are in circulation at MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY:—
That Boy of Norcott's, by Charles Lever; The Wedding Day in all ages and countries; Froude's Inaugural Addresses; Lecky's History of European Morals; The Girl he Married, by James Grant; For her Sake, 3 vols.; Breaking a Butterfly, 3 vols.; Paul Wynter's Sacrifice, 3 vols.; Adventures of Mrs. Hardcastle, 3 vols.; Count Teleki, a story of modern Jewish life; Baker's Cast up by the Sea; Audubon's Life; Primeval Man, by the Duke of Argyll; Greater Britain, 2 vols.; Her Majesty's Tower; Guiccioli's Recollections of Lord Byron, 2 vols.; Grant's The Secret Dispatch; Trials of an Heiress, 3 vols.; All but Lost, 3 vols.; Hestor's History, 2 vols.; Our Life in Japan; Coleridge's Life of Keble; Meta's Faith, 3 vols.; Girls of Feversham, by Florence Marryat; Tricotrin, 3 vols., by Ouida; Trollope's Phineas Phinn, 2 vols.; Chaplet of Pearls, by Miss Yonge; and others too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Work and a	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Magazine	15s.	£1 5s	£2 2s.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Library gratis.

ON INNOVATIONS IN BANKING PRACTICE.—A Pamphlet for the consideration of Bank Shareholders, and others. W. MADDOCK, and all Booksellers.

CLEARANCE SALE of BOOKS and STATIONERY, to make room for goods to arrive. F. and E. COLE.

CHEAP BARGAINS IN ENVELOPES and PAPERS. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF STATIONERY, for thirty days only, at 570, George-street.
NOTICE.
In accordance with the practice now adopted by the leading London houses when, after the stock has been taken, it is found largely in excess of the requirements of the business, a certain percentage is cleared out
REGARDLESS OF COST.
W. A. COOKE has determined upon clearing out a large portion of his stock at a CONSIDERABLE reduction upon his usually LOW PRICES, for cash only.
*** This sale will last for thirty days only, when the old prices will be resumed.
W. A. COOKE, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, &c.—A large assortment. MOORE'S Australian Book Mart, George-st.

SCRAP ALBUMS.—New samples, just opened. MOORE'S Australian Book Mart, George-street.

STANDARD BOOKS in every department of Literature. MOORE'S Australian Book Mart, George-street.

BEZIQUE. BEZIQUE.
Just landed ex Strathnaver and Northampton,
THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

No. 1, Goodall's, containing 2 packs of cards	£0 4 6
No. 2, ditto ditto	0 5 6
No. 3, De la Rue's, ditto, in cloth cases	0 7 6
No. 4, ditto, ditto, in morocco ditto	0 8 6
No. 5, ditto, ditto, in cedar ditto	0 10 6
No. 6, ditto, ditto, in best morocco case, lined silk	2 2 0
No. 7, ditto, 4 ditto, ditto	2 15 0

The whole of the above, with rules by "Cavendish," and registers, complete.
JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
To be had of all respectable Chemists.

COLDS and COUGHS.—The only remedy which affords immediate relief in cases of asthma, coughs, colds, &c., is the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. In most cases one bottle will effect a cure. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and hair. 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Also, wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in two days grey hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

CORNS cured in one day, by using ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO. This preparation dissolves the corn in a few hours—removing the very root. Price 4s. 248, High Holborn, London; and of ROW'S Drug Store, Pitt-street.

WORM LOZENGES, suitable for all ages, the most efficacious and agreeable remedy now in use. In packets, 1s and 2s each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

KEROSENE OIL.
THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited) supply
REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition.
Safer and cheaper than any other oil. Also,
Wood Preserving Oil, in any quantity.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary,
251, George-street.

BALMAIN BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned wishes it to be generally known that he uses nothing but the very Best Flour in manufacturing his bread, which, for purity and quality, is not to be excelled. One trial solicited.
W. E. DANCE, Darling-street.

VERY SUPERIOR BROWN BREAD, made from pure Wheaten Meal, sent to all parts of Balmain daily.

TRY DANCE'S superior Buns, Tarts, Milk Cakes, &c., fresh every day. Equal to any in Sydney.

WEDDING PARTIES, Tea Meetings, and Picnics supplied on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to.

L'EXTINCTEUR.—DICK'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.—The undersigned are desirous of treating with a respectable firm for the transfer of their stock of the above, and the agency.
M'VEY BAIRD and CO., 57, Pitt-street, Sole Agents

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

RULE NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.

HASSALL V. RODD.

The Attorney-General moved, *pro forma*, for a rule nisi for new trial of the above case. The grounds upon which a rule was to be asked were not stated, the case being only mentioned so that the application might not be out of time, and with a view to its adjournment.

The hearing of the application was adjourned until Monday next.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

THE ORIENTAL BANK V. THE QUEEN.

The argument in this case was resumed, and lasted the remainder of the day without being concluded. It will be resumed on Monday.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson.

MIDSON V. M'KINLAY AND ANOTHER.

This case, continued from the previous day, was a claim of £75 for work and labour done and materials provided. Evidence having been given by the plaintiff that the work had been properly done and approved of, the defendant sought to prove that the work had not been properly done, that he had complained to plaintiff about it, and that he had sustained loss by reason of delay caused by the plaintiff. It was also alleged that the work had not been approved of by the defendant's agent, and by the terms of the contract between the parties the work was to be done to the satisfaction of the said agent. Verdict for the plaintiff, £74. For the plaintiff, Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. T. B. Rolin; for the defendant, Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Dawson.

POTTER V. AMOR.

This was a claim of £15, for damage sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having seized and appropriated a market cart belonging to the plaintiff, and valued at £15. The cart in question had been lent to a person named Smith by the plaintiff, and while it was in Smith's use and possession, a bailiff put into Smith's premises by defendant seized the cart, and, in despite of a notice served upon defendant as to the ownership of the cart, it was sold. For the plaintiff it was also contended that the seizure was illegally made, that no proper warrant was issued, and that the distraint was not made by the defendant in person. The defence was that the proceedings were formal, and that the cart had been properly seized at a time when it was in the possession of Smith. Evidence was given to shew that the warrant had been signed by Amor's wife and addressed to J. O. Bradly while the distress was actually made by one Jennings. It was also shewn that notice had been served upon Amor to the effect that the cart belonged to Potter. It appeared, however, that Potter had sold the cart to Smith, and had agreed to take payment for it by instalments of £1 per month. There was a written agreement between the parties, and Potter had the power of taking the cart if Smith made default in the monthly payments. Smith had paid £11, but had made default prior to distraint. Verdict for plaintiff £4. Mr. Cory for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davis for defendant.

PARBURY V. PETERS.

This was an action brought by the firm of Parbury, Brothers, against James C. Peters, for the recovery of £25 16s. 6d., deficiency on resale of certain goods bought at auction by defendant, but sold, on his refusal to complete the purchase, at his risk. The defendant purchased, at an auction sale held at Messrs. Parbury, Brothers', bonded stores, a quantity of brandy, amounting to £180. The defendant gave a cheque for the amount required as a deposit under the conditions of sale. The cheque was refused at the bank, Mr. Peters having given instructions that it was not to be paid. He subsequently refused to complete the purchase, and the brandy was resold at a loss of £25. For the defence it was alleged that, the brandy being in bond, the bonded certificates were not delivered to Peters within a reasonable time. It was argued that the certificates represented the property, and that the delivery of the certificates should have preceded the payment of the purchase money. The case of Frazer v. Evans, wherein it was decided by the Supreme Court that these certificates were negotiable documents, was referred to in support of the defence. The goods could not be taken out of bond without the certificates, and until they were delivered the defendant would be unable either to get his goods, or to go into the market and sell them. The plaintiffs, in reply to this, alleged that the certificates were made out and ready for delivery within a reasonable time, and that it was customary among owners of bonded stores to make out the certificates subsequent to the sale of the goods represented by them. The case was not concluded. Mr. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Salomons for the defendant.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of William Nelson (of Nelson and Walker), and James Starr.

On the motion of Mr. Sempill, that a debt of £40, proved twice, in the estate of David Dunk, be expunged. Ordered accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Isaacs, in re Michael Connor, an order was made under section 100, for monthly payments in liquidation of the debts proved.

It was ordered, on the motion of George Reynolds, that his application for a certificate, set down for hearing on the 13th July, be struck out, sufficient notice not having been given thereof.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of John Kerr and Francis Malarky.

His Honor declined to ratify the directions of creditors in re William A. Mappin, costs and charges not having been paid.

In the estate of Guest and Eyles, an adjourned special meeting. One witness was examined. The Insolvent Guest applied for an allowance out of assets. Various sums having been drawn and alienations made by applicant shortly before sequestration, and the official assignee undertaking not to interfere with any contract being carried on by applicant, his Honor refused the application.

The adjourned special meeting in re John Dickson was postponed until the 5th, and the motion for the release of said estate from sequestration was postponed until the 8th July.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 25.—At 10 : George Lloyd, special. At 11 : George Tory, John W. M'Keughan, single. Guest and Eyles, adjourned second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 29.—At 11 : John Klein, William Waterhouse, Walter Thomas Smith, John M'Lean, Joseph Bergan, Thomas Glancy, Adolphus Chorley, Robert Bowler, Maxwell M'Kee (opposed), Robert Laing, David Dunk (opposed), Edmund Charles Reynolds.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday,

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Thompson.

Of fourteen prisoners who were brought before the Court, one was discharged and five were remanded.

Five persons were fined for drunkenness, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.

Margaret Smith, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Henry Haig, charged with having deserted Elizabeth, his daughter, of the age of five years, consented to an order for 5s. a week for her support.

Edward Harvey, charged with having stolen a shawl, the property of Mary Bland, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

On the summons paper were fourteen cases, of which two were dismissed, other two were postponed, three were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was ordered for the apprehension of the defendant. Samuel W. Brown appeared to answer the complaint of Elizabeth, his wife, who alleged that in consequence of his ill-treatment, and in dread of further violence—he having beaten and kicked her, turned her out of the house, threatened her life, and burnt her clothes; she was compelled to leave his house, and prayed for a separate maintenance, which defendant is well able to afford, having four omnibuses in full work, a house of his own, and £800 in the bank. Defendant, in reply, admitted having, on one occasion, given her a slap, and put her out of the house, but alleged that she returned as soon as she chose to do so, and left subsequently without cause or provocation, and alleged that she, by intemperance, squandered his means. Their Worships made an order for the payment of 15s. weekly. Three suits for wages were heard, Robertson v. Cummings, Thorne v. Wallwork, and Graham v. Stacy—in each of which the complainant obtained an order for payment. In Burke v. Wall, the defendant was ordered to pay 6s. 6d. weekly, for the support of his illegitimate child. Edward Ahrenfeld appeared to answer an information by Thomas Herbert, of Narellan, in which he was charged with having on the 26th February last, being a trustee, in an express trust created in writing, misappropriated certain property, to wit, twenty-five pounds sterling, with intent to defraud said Herbert. Mr. Stephen conducted the prosecution, Mr. Hellyer appearing for the defence. Herbert deposed that on the 26th February last he called upon defendant at his office in Pitt-street, and asked for a loan of £50 to pay off a mortgage of £65, and, according to an arrangement then made, called upon him later in the day, handed to him £25, taking his receipt produced, and gave him authority to pay off the mortgage and receive the papers; he was to pay the £25 to Mr. Stephen, and to receive the papers; witness told him that the sum of £65 was due, with £10 interest; witness saw Mr. Stephen, and told him the arrangement he had made for payment of the money; defendant forwarded to witness a mortgage deed for £70 in favour of John Thomas Neale, and told him that he had paid Mr. Stephen, and received the papers; wrote several times for the papers but received no reply; came to Sydney and ascertained that Mr. Stephen had not been paid; went to defendant about it, who said that he had made use of his (witness's) money, but would refund it, and desired him (witness) to tear his name off the mortgage deed, which he did. By Mr. Hellyer: He gave defendant three notes of the Bank of New South Wales—two for £10 each and one £5; Stephen and Stephen still hold the mortgage; did not give defendant any written instructions beyond those he has named; when witness signed the mortgage deed defendant had told him that he had obtained the paper from Messrs. Stephen; about the 4th May defendant told him that he had not received the money from Mr. Neale; they then agreed to destroy the mortgage deed; he has not received his money from defendant, nor has he received his papers from Messrs. Stephen. John T. Neale was called but did not appear. This closed the case. Mr. Hellyer applied for a remand: it was necessary for the defence that Mr. Neale's evidence should be taken, as well as the evidence of a person who was present at the interview between the prosecutor and the defendant. Their Worships were willing to hear any witness who may be in attendance, but refused to grant an adjournment. Committed for trial at the Criminal Court (bail being allowed), and remanded on another charge.

The Roster.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Jolly, Hordern, and Caraher have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships Messrs. S. H. Pearce and J. Oatley.

Two drunkards were fined 10s. each, in default to be sent to gaol for three days, and three others were discharged.

Frederick Bartlett was apprehended for protection on a suspicion of being of unsound mind, and was remanded for eight days for medical treatment.

Rhene Hardouin, charged with stabbing William Joyce, and Henry Hardouin and Augustus Nicholas, for being accessories, were brought up on remand. William Joyce deposed : I am a gunner of the Royal Artillery ; on the 13th instant, at about a quarter to 11 p.m., I was standing outside Sayle's public-house, with a comrade and the landlord, when the prisoners came up and wanted to get some drink ; Mrs. Sayle, who was at the door, said that she could not give them any, as it was Sunday ; they then asked Mr. Sayle to let them in, but he made the same reply, upon which Henry Hardouin caught him by the coat and pulled him off the step ; a scuffle then took place, and the witness, seeing the other two prisoners going to help Henry, called out to "stand off;" Nicholas, however, took no notice, but joined in the scuffle. Shortly after this he felt a stab in the shoulder, and on looking round he saw the prisoner Rhene running away; there was no one else standing behind him when he looked round. John Sayle, landlord of the Liverpool Arms, corroborated this witness's evidence, with the addition that he saw Rhene take something out of his pocket. John Montgomery Fiddes deposed : I am assistant surgeon of the Royal Artillery ; at midnight on the 13th instant I was called to see gunner Joyce, and found a deep penetrating wound at the back of the right shoulder, the wound a little over an inch in length and about two inches deep, and might have been inflicted by such an instrument as the knife produced. The prisoners Rhene and Henry Hardouin were committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Nicholas was discharged. Mr. Shorter appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

Edward Young, Frederick Braidwood, John Morrison, and Israel Lillycrop, seamen belonging to the ship Earl Dalhousie, were brought up for desertion, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Henry Rodgers was sent to gaol for seven days for neglecting to join the ship Fiery Cross, after signing the ship's articles.

Ann Clancy was apprehended for protection, and sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

Ann Tayler v. John M'Quirk was a case for abusive words in which the defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—Crown case : The Queen v. Greville. Motions generally, rules, &c. : Buckley v. Millar, appeal (Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction) ; ex parte Hovell *in re Sydney Morning Herald*, attachment ; ex parte Hovell *in re* Steel, attachment ; *in re* O'Keefe, rule nisi ; Wolfskehl v. Mitchell and another, to restore appeal to the list ; Wolfskehl v. Mitchell and another, to restore appeal to the list ; the Mayor and others v. Borough of Waverley, to dissolve injunction ; ex parte Emery, prohibition ; ex parte Price, prohibition.

Master's Office.—At 10.30 : Collins v. Fitzgerald, report on account.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. sa. Motions.

New Trial Motion.—Love and another v. Uhr.

Cause List.—Parbury v. Peters, part heard ; Etherington v. Henfrey and another, Humphery v. Snelling, Clancy v. Starkey, M'Farland, executrix, v. Lees.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Trunkey Creek.—Of this locality the *Bathurst Times* says :—"Disappointment has been so often experienced in relation to gold discoveries in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, that it is difficult to awaken interest in any new indications of auriferous deposits ; but, from all the information we can gather in respect to the ground lately opened out at Trunkey Creek, the probability is that a quartz country will shortly be developed that will transcend in richness anything that has yet been seen in New South Wales. Some idea may be formed of the opinion held by private individuals of the character of the discovery, and the rapidity with which they have acted, when we state that, though only three or four weeks have elapsed since the prospectors first made their good fortune known, negotiations have been entered into with Victorian speculators, who immediately dispatched a gentleman well versed in mining matters to inspect the locality and make whatever arrangements might, in his judgment, seem necessary. This gentleman is Mr. Emmett, an old resident of Bendigo, and the result of his visit is that machinery to the value of three or four thousand pounds will shortly be landed on the spot, when operations will be vigorously commenced. Mr. Emmett has succeeded in effecting arrangements to amalgamate six of the principal claims (including the prospectors'), in one company, the representatives of each claim to hold a certain number of shares, according to mutual agreement. It will thus be seen that all the pecuniary risk falls to the share of Mr. Emmett and his co-partners in Melbourne; but he is so favourably impressed with the indications he has seen—the gold in the stone, and the clearly defined nature of the reef—as to banish from his mind all questions of doubt as to ultimate success in the realisation of extraordinary returns. Mr. Emmett is no novice at gold-mining, and his opinion upon subjects pertaining thereto has, to our own knowledge, been grounded upon years of practical experience on old Bendigo, and it may be interesting to know that it is his belief, from what he has seen of the neighbonrhood of Trunkey, that we have a gold-field here that will, ere long, turn out—we give his own words—'a second Ballarat.' Time will tell. During the last week, though operations on the reef have been in abeyance, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Commissioner Johnson to settle disputes, gold has been found in several new places, each causing a new rush. The first new discovery was made by William Wright, at the back of 'One Eye' (about midway between that place and Dorset's selection), and situated a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the prospectors' claim on the main reef, and in an incredibly short space of time all the ground within a quarter of a mile on each side—north and south—was pegged off. Another rush was caused by a discovery at the back of Spark's, about half a mile south of the prospectors' claim, and a great deal more ground was immediately taken up. All along the line of the main reef it is estimated claims have been taken up for a distance of three and a half miles; and, besides this, another rush has taken place, away from the reef, on the other side of the Mountain Run road. The population is fast increasing, and buildings are going up in every direction. Messrs. Cnard, Tough, and Goldsby are erecting stores, and the latter is also carrying on a butchery. About twenty substantial huts have been put up, and as many more will be so far completed as to be habitable this week. A blacksmith is at work on the ground, and seems to have his hands full. Mr. Mylecharane has pegged off a site for a crushing-machine, and in all directions the place is full of bustle and activity. Last week several Bathurst people visited the locality, more apparently from motives of curiosity than a desire to speculate. Mr. Johnson started on Monday for the reef, and was yesterday, we believe, engaged in the settlement of disputes. When these preliminaries are settled, work will commence in earnest, and it will not be long before some decisive proofs are obtained of the value of this new *El Dorado*."

Broad Gully Quartz Reefs.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* of Wednesday says :—"There is little now to report as to the quartz reefs at Broad Gully. The whole of the claims are still being worked except some two or three which have been registered in consequence of a superabundance of water. Several of the claims continue raising fine looking stone which has every appearance of proving very payable. An improvement has taken place also in the character of some of the stone which is being raised on the Warrambucca reefs, and there is reason now to hope that when a greater depth has been attained payable stone will be found. The reef is all over the Warrambucca of such a breadth that as low a yield as 6 dwts. to the ton would yield a profit."

BANKSIDE VINEYARD FESTIVAL.

(*From the S. A. Register.*)

Three years ago we gave an account of Bankside Vineyard, on the Torrens, near Underdale, the property of Mr. Thomas Hardy. Even then it was well deserving of a prominent place amongst the vineyards of the province, but the time which has elapsed since has had a wonderful effect in enhancing its value, and in maturing its vines and fruit trees. The promising rows of olive-trees which led up to the house now form a magnificent avenue; the orangery, which before was just emerging from its infancy, is now in full bearing; the acres upon acres of young vines, which had only added a year or two to the nursery stage, have now assumed the responsibilities of age, and yield a profuse supply of fruit. Irrigation is conducted on a systematic principle, and all the apparatus and arrangements for winemaking in the most approved styles are at hand. It is indeed a complete establishment—one of several of a similar kind of which the colony has reason to be proud, and one which yields to none in its appliances for manufacturing and maturing a thoroughly good article. Attached to it are 35 acres of vineyard, all in bearing, but the grapes which they contribute form but a small proportion of the immense quantity manipulated to make up this year's total of 26,600 gallons. When it is considered that a ton of grapes brings in about 140 gallons on an average, it will be seen what a large tract of vineyard-ground has been cleared to make good such an aggregate. The purchases during the present year have amounted to 143 tons, the prices ranging from 30s. to £5 a ton, and to make up this quantity 25 vineyards have been stripped, and three partially stripped. This alone will show the extent of Mr. Hardy's operations, and the benefit which they confer upon small grape-growers, who would otherwise be at a loss to find a market for their produce. It is true that the price is low—generally speaking lower than that of hay, but better take it than run the risk of losing the fruit entirely. The number of hands employed is from 45 to 50, the large majority being young grapepickers, who do not confine their labours to Bankside, but are sent out to gather in the purchased produce of other vineyards. Mr. Hardy has now turned his attention to the manufacture of spirits, finding that a ready demand exists for such an article as he can furnish. This year no less than 1200 gallons will be made. It is chiefly obtained from the husks after the first crushing for wine and from the inferior grapes. The raw material is placed in three large tanks sunk into the ground to a depth of 12 feet, and each capable of holding 1500 gallons. Water is then applied, and means are taken to extract all the spirituous essence from the refuse. The liquor is pumped from one into the other, and finally is carried to Adelaide to be distilled. The dry husks become available for manure. This year it is intended to convert 1000 gallons of wine into vinegar, the first attempt on the part of the proprietor to produce the marketable article by regular process. Beyond this, about two tons of raisins, besides other dried fruits, attest the fact that Mr. Hardy does not confine his attention exclusively to one branch of industry. The seven or eight acres of thriving orange-trees supply their contingent to the general receipts, and give promise of being more and more productive every season. The vines and fruit-trees cover in all 50 acres.

It is a special treat to a visitor to thread his way through the well-kept cellars at Bankside. They are of enormous extent, undermining the entire court-yard, and affording accommodation to long rows of vats, hogsheads, barrels, and casks of all conceivable dimensions. In one dim vault are to be seen three giant receivers, each holding 1700 gallons; in another place five redgum vats of 1600-gallon capacity each rear their bulky forms; in another are seen seven 850-gallon casks; in another a long line of 300 galleners. Capacious as are the cellars and storerooms, their dimensions are altogether too contracted for the enormous demand upon the space they occupy, and piles upon piles of barrels, filled with once racked wines, lie exposed in different parts of the ground. It is no wonder that these storerooms are unable to keep pace with the production, for the increase is astonishing. The quantity made in 1866 was 14,000 gallons. This in 1867 swelled to 20,000, and in 1868 to 25,000. The quantity of wine purchased from other growers last year was 13,750 gallons, and this was extensively used in blending—a process which is extensively resorted by Mr. Hardy with the most satisfactory results. The stock of old wine in hand at the commencement of the present vintage in the cellars at Bankside, Port Wakefield, and Mount Gambier, all belonging to the same establishment, exceeded 22,000 gallons. There is a small quantity nine years old, and samples for all the years subsequent to 1860. The proprietor has devoted special attention to the production of a rich sweet wine of the description so highly prized in Melbourne, but so far he has not tested the markets of the adjacent colonies. He has sent some to New Zealand, which has brought remunerative prices, notwithstanding the 4s. duty, but the great bulk of his manufacture has found a ready sale in the colony, the Northern and South-eastern districts being the best customers. It is not improbable that he will shortly pay a visit to Victoria and New South Wales, with a view of introducing his produce there. The excellent character given to the best samples, wherever they have been sent, justifies the belief that they will suit the palates even of our fastidious neighbours.

But we have lingered longer than we had any intention of doing over these explanations, which it would not be difficult to extend indefinitely. The main object of referring to Bankside at the present time is to bring in mention of a pleasing festival held to celebrate the completion of the vintage, which began on March 8, and closed on Saturday last, May 15. For nine years Mr. Hardy has kept up the good old custom of having a merry-making to mark the consummation of ingathering time. The first meeting took place in a room 12 feet long and eight wide, but each year accommodation has had to be found for a larger number, until the wine-loft, 70 feet by 25, has become almost too small to contain the guests. The festival for the present season was held on Thursday, May 20, and no less than ninety participated in it. Of these forty or fifty were adults and children employed by the master of the feast. The rest were neighbours and friends invited to join in what was emphatically a delightful evening-party. At 3 o'clock the children began to troop in, full primed for several hours' out-and-out enjoyment. So long as day lasted they amused themselves in the games for which childhood has so passionate an admiration, and then with the older guests—it would be a mistake to add graver, for all seemed alike light-hearted and gay—they repaired to the spacious wine-loft beforementioned, which had been luxuriantly decorated with evergreens and flowers, and presented in the brilliant lamplight an exceedingly pleasing aspect. Here tea had been provided on the most bountiful scale, and an hour was agreeably passed in doing justice to it. After this followed more games, carried on in the bright moonlight with all the zest of juvenility. In the meanwhile the tables, which had lately groaned under the store of good things, were cleared, and by 8 o'clock the company had assembled once more in the hospitable wine-loft. Mr. C. E. Morris, the experienced cellarman of the establishment, filled the chair, and fulfilled the duties of president with extraordinary tact. Under his skilful management the hours glided away almost imperceptibly. Song succeeded song, chorus chorus, recitation recitation, and a look of positive happiness was common to all. At a suitable opportunity Mr. Morris read a short statement giving most of the particulars alluded to above with reference to past operations. Then, in a few well-chosen words he proposed Mr. Hardy's health—a toast which was enthusiastically received and modestly acknowledged. Mr. Bloor, the cooper constantly engaged on the premises, next gave the "Visitors," on whose behalf Mr. Pearce, M.P., responded, complimenting the proprietor on the completeness of his arrangements, and congratulating him on the success which had attended his exertions. More refreshments were partaken of, more instrumental and vocal music indulged in, more dancing done, more games improvised and carried through, and at a late hour of the night the order for dismissal was given, and the party broke up, fully satisfied with Mr. Hardy's liberality and the enjoyment which they had experienced. Such a vintage feast is an event long to be remembered.

THE NEW STREET AND TOWN HALL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The Municipal Council have decided against my plans. As I consider that upwards of one hundred influential citizens who signed the petition have been very badly treated by the Council, I feel bound to offer a few explanations, and, with your permission, will do so as briefly as possible.

In the account of the proceedings of the City Council it was moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, on the petition of certain citizens, for formation of a new street from the head of Darling Harbour to the corner of George and Druitt streets, stating that in the opinion of the committee, the Council are not in a position to entertain the project, be approved."

What report? The petitioners have not received an answer; and, on inquiry, I find that the Improvement Committee consider the report above is quite enough. It remains for the citizens to consider whether they are satisfied with it.

At the meeting, an alderman said that "there would not be room for a railway station in Druitt-street." The petition only mentioned that there was to be a goods station at Darling Harbour, and that a street was required to connect that with Sussex, Kent, Clarence, York, and George streets.

Another alderman stated "that £70,000 would not be enough compensation for the buildings destroyed." The estimate furnished to the Corporation showed a profit of £71,760; but even doubling the present value of the property would show a profit of upwards of fifty thousand pounds.

The same alderman continued, that "if the new street were formed, no proper buildings could be erected along it." The petition says that "a great portion consists mostly of wretched habitations, which, for the sake of the health of the community, ought to be removed."

Calcutta has been described as the filthiest city in the world, but it is stated that this portion of Sydney is worse.

Another alderman stated that "if the proposed street were carried out, it would spoil the land through which it ran" (it might for agricultural purposes), "as the allotments would not be of sufficient depth for building purposes." The petitioners wish to do away with all the horrible little allotments and wretched rookeries, and in place give a broad handsome street with good building sites.

It was stated that "it would be quite impossible to accede to this without injuring the Town-hall." Now the petitioners distinctly stated that "the alteration of the position of the building, to the proposed plan, would be most desirable, as it would give the Town-hall a more imposing appearance."

An alderman stated "that they had not money to spare to carry out the new street." All I can say is that, if the Corporation would offer no opposition, a private company could make the new street and build a Town-hall without any expense to the Corporation, besides giving a good annual dividend to the shareholders, or a large bonus at once.

It remains for the ratepayers to look into the matter. If the Corporation has not money for improvements, it seems too bad that their hard-earned taxes should be squandered on an extravagant building, and that, too, in a position that will prevent them from ever improving that locality and realising so large a profit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE HART.

OUR POOR HARBOUR *VERSUS* THE BLACK-WATTLE SWAMP.

"The Sydney Common was proceeding, the Belmore Gardens, the Belmore Markets, and other works of beauty, ornament, and usefulness—these had to be looked to by our late Mayor, who deemed them of more importance than the sewerage of the Blackwattle Swamp. However, these little difficulties had passed away, and there they were to-day, commencing a work which now I feel sure will be successful. Of course, there would be the outcry raised about the poor harbour being filled up, as Mr. Mort had it, and this would give scope to Alderman Day's excellent remedy, that he had already suggested, of a sand catcher, or a fly-catcher for the sewer. (A laugh.) A better opportunity could not be given to test the efficacy of Alderman Day's sand catcher; and Alderman Macintosh might also come there with his patent lighter to take away the silt. (Laughter.) However, these were all matters for consideration; the sewer would remove the nuisances from Fitzroy Ward. (Oh!) Yes, all the nuisances from Fitzroy Ward—more from that ward than Denison Ward; and Alderman Day would at least be thankful for that. I, however, only look to the interests of the citizens, and I believe it to be the bounden duty of the Government to take away all the silt, and protect the harbour. I am glad the work of the Blackwattle Swamp sewer has been commenced, and I am sure it is in the hands of a gentleman who will carry it out efficiently."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The above is an extract from a speech made by Mr. Alderman Woods at some festivities which took place on Saturday last, on the occasion of laying the first stone of the Blackwattle Swamp sewer.

I fear there is little use in writing letters, but the question is one of such vast moment to us all that I cannot acquit myself of what I feel to be a citizen's duty, without again troubling you upon the subject of the damaging raids which are being made upon "our poor harbour" on all sides. This last is the worst of all but *one*, and that, of course, is the one that is fast bridging the harbour between Fort Macquarie and the North Shore, handing over the pestilential filth of Sydney to Government House, and the men of war and other vessels visiting our port. I have nothing to say to Mr. Alderman Woods—he has performed a duty to *his* ward, and, as I gather from his speech, benefited in a greater degree some other Alderman's ward. I wish every citizen would do his duty as zealously and fearlessly as Alderman Woods. But surely Fitzroy Ward and Denison Ward are not to be benefited at the expense of the citizens who unfortunately live south of them. I am not now speaking of the filling-up of the harbour, at the expense of Pyrmont, not forgetting Balmain, in a south-easter. I am quite aware that the solids will find a resting place at the bottom of "our poor harbour," but it is the *gases* which are not contented to rest there—those pestilential vapours which Mr. Woods tells us are costing so many valuable lives in the neighbourhood of the swamp. I suppose it is intended that the citizens to whom these pestilential vapours are to be transferred must look out for themselves; so long as "the sewer would remove the nuisances from Fitzroy Ward," it matters little what happens to the rest of the community. Of course, it is not Mr. Alderman Woods's fault, although I think he would have handed his name down with still greater honour to his children if he would have taken up the great question of sewerage in reference to the city generally, for it is a question which must be met not simply on account of the filling-up of the harbour—although that is bad enough, heaven knows, laying up in store taxation for the country galore—for, by the spending of money enough, that can be put right, but it is the health of the citizens that has to be looked to; that is even a graver matter for the exercise of our foresight than the filling-up of the harbour.

Another matter which strikes me in reference to this Blackwattle Swamp drainage is that possibly, if the admirable plan of opening a new street from George-street to the Railway terminus, as suggested by Mr. Hart, be carried out—and I cannot for a moment imagine that so grand an opportunity for improving our city will be lost—this very sewer might possibly be made the pivot on which a new system of sewerage should be inaugurated. To say the least of it, whilst this giant question remains unsettled, it would have been wise to have postponed the large expenditure necessary for so great a work as that just commenced. The Corporation says it is not the work of the city to deal with the main sewerage question—this Government does not appear to regard it as appertaining to Parliament—whose work is it? Somebody's it must be before long.

The sooner, Mr. Editor, this sewerage and harbour question is taken in hand the better, for, believe me, the citizens, as well as the colonists at large, are paying very dearly for every day the matter is allowed to remain in suspense.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT.

Greenoakes, June 24.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have read with dismay the account of a case of cholera in Sydney, which proved fatal in twenty-four hours, and which the medical men say was more closely allied with malignant Asiatic cholera than any case which has come under their notice in the colony. This ought to be a caution, and I hope may serve as a spur to move "the powers that be" to the consideration of the subject upon which I have written, and which is so largely connected with disease of every kind.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A letter on the above subject appeared in your columns this morning, and, with your permission, I will confirm all therein stated.

I have frequently experienced the annoyance spoken of, and when returning from church with my wife on Sunday nights we prefer walking in the road to subjecting ourselves to insult.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
CROWN-STREET.

24th June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A friend of mine who is engaged in growing cotton in Queensland inquires of me whether or not we are much troubled with frost in New South Wales, and if we are, does it injure the leaves of the sugar plant? Now, Sir, I cannot answer this query myself satisfactorily, and I shall esteem it a great favour if you will permit me to ask the question through the medium of your journal.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
SACCHARINUS.

Dutch in the West.—Twenty-one years ago, in the winter of 1847, thirty-three Netherlanders arrived in the United States and made their way to a tract of land which they purchased in what was then an unbroken wilderness, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, six miles from where the Black River empties itself into the lake. Here they erected two log cabins, large enough to furnish all with temporary quarters. Plain rugged men, they set to work to subdue the stubborn ground and frowning forest, and make comfortable homes for themselves and their families. Fresh arrivals from the fatherland added to their numbers; in due time log houses gave place to substantial buildings; mills for sawing and grinding, furnaces for casting farming implements, shops and stores gradually arose. At this day the city of Holland has a population of 3000, with its mayor and common council, its three Dutch journals, four churches, union school with 450 scholars, grammar school, college, and theological seminary. The entire Holland colony proper is twenty miles by sixteen in extent, the population some 15,000. Fine crops of grass and grain reward their toil, the magnificent forests supply abundance of fuel and timber, fruit thrives admirably, and Chicago and Milwaukee across the lake are markets for the supply. Four-fifths of the population are pure Hollanders, and in three of the four churches the services are still wholly in Dutch, the congregations singing every Sunday the same psalms to the same tunes that in the 17th century cheered the souls of their persecuted forefathers. Holland has hitherto sent comparatively few emigrants to our shores, the plenty and content of its population precluding voluntary expatriation on any large scale; the success of this experiment may invite more ventures on the part of those who desire a wider scope for their energies than their circumscribed country affords. In whatever numbers they come, their character and habits will make them an element of strength and prosperity to the land of their adoption.—*New York Times.*

THE ADDRESS OF MR. J. A. FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN.

The following eloquent and highly interesting address was delivered by Mr. Froude on the occasion of his installation as Rector of the University of St. Andrews. As the education question, particularly that part of it referring to training in the classics, is much discussed, the speech, extracted from the *Times*, will be worthy an attentive perusal by our readers.

Dr. Froude, who was received with much cheering, began his address by acknowledging the honour so spontaneously and generously bestowed upon him. He referred to the story of John Knox, as a galley-slave, prophesying, when looking at St. Andrew's from the sea, that he would yet glorify God in that place, and said that if, when he read this, anybody should have told him that he also should one day come to St. Andrews and be called on to address the University, he should have listened with more absolute incredulity than Knox's comrade listened to that prophecy. Yet, continued Dr. Froude, inconceivable as it would then have seemed, the unlikely has become fact. I am addressing the successors of that remote generation of students whom Knox, at the end of his life "called round him" in the yard of this very college, "and exhorted them," as James Melville tells us, "to know God, and stand by the good cause, and use their time well." It will be happy for me if I, too, can read a few words to you out of the same lesson-book; for to make us know our duty and do it, to make us upright in act and true in thought and word, is the aim of all instruction which deserves the name, the epitome of all purposes for which education exists. Every one admits this in words. It has become a cant now-a-days to make a parade of noble intentions; but when we pass beyond the verbal propositions our guides fail us, and we are left in practice to grope our way to guess it as we can. When we pass to our larger interests—to those which concern us as men—to what Knox meant "by knowing God and standing by the good cause"—I suppose there has rarely been a time in the history of the world when intelligent people have held more opposite opinions. The Scots to whom Knox was speaking understood him well enough. They had their Bibles as the rule of their lives. They had broken down the tyranny of a contemptible superstition. They were growing up into yeomen, farmers, artisans, traders, scholars, or ministers, each with the business of his life clearly marked out before him. Their duty was to walk uprightly by the light of the Ten Commandments, and to fight with soul and body against the high-born scoundreldom and spiritual sorcery which were combining to make them again into slaves. After quoting a sentence from M. Fontenay regarding the Scottish aristocracy of Knox's time, Dr. Froude proceeded,—To free Scotland from the control of an unworthy aristocracy, to bid the dead virtues live again, and plant the eternal rules in the consciences of the people, this, as I understand it, was what Knox was working at, and it was comparatively a simple thing. It required no special discernment to see into the fitness for government of lords like those described by Fontenay, or to see the difference as a rule of life between the New Testament and a creed that issued in Jesuitism and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The truth was plain as the sun. The thing then wanted was courage—courage in common men to risk their skins, to venture the high probability that before the work was done they might have their throats cut, or see their houses burnt over their heads. Times are changed; we are still surrounded by temptations, but they no longer appear in the shape of stake and gallows. They come rather as intellectual perplexities on the largest and gravest questions which concern us as human creatures; perplexities with regard to which self-interest is perpetually tempting us to be false to our real convictions. The best that we can do for one another is to exchange our thoughts freely; and that, after all, is but little. Experience is no more transferable in morals than in art. Action is the real teacher. Instruction does but prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all. In every accomplishment, every mastery of truth, moral, spiritual, or mechanical,

"Ne cesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris,"

our acquirements must grow into us in marvellous ways—marvellous, as anything connected with man has been, is, and will be. Following the train of thought suggested by the purpose for which his hearers were assembled, he said, We will consider the stock-in-trade, the moral and mental furniture upon which you will start upon your journey. In the first place, you are Scots; you come of a fine stock, and much will be expected of you. If we except the Athenians and the Jews, no people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history as you have done. No people have a juster right to be proud of their blood. I suppose if any one of you were asked whether he would prefer to be the son of a Scotch peasant or to be heir of an Indian Rajah with 20 lacs of rupees, he would not hesitate about his answer. We should none of us object to the rupees, but I doubt if the Scot ever breathed who would have sold his birthright for them. Well, then, *Noblesse oblige*; all blood is noble here, and a noble life should go along with it. It is for nothing that you here and we in England come, both of us, of our respective races; we inherit honourable traditions and memories; we inherit qualities inherent in our bone and blood, which have been earned for us, no thanks to ourselves, by twenty generations of ancestors; our fortunes are now linked together for good and evil, never more to be divided; but when we examine our several contributions to the common stock the account is more in your favour than ours. More than once you saved English Protestantism: you may have to save it again for all that I know, at the rate at which our English parsons are now running. You gave us the Stuarts, but you helped us to get rid of them. Even now you are teaching us what, unless we saw it before our eyes, no Englishman would believe to be possible—that a member of Parliament can be elected without bribery. For shrewdness of head, thoroughgoing completeness, contempt of compromise, and moral backbone, no set of people were ever started in life more generously provided. You did not make these things; it takes many generations to breed high qualities either of mind or body; but you have them; they are a fine capital to commence business with, and, as I said, *noblesse oblige*. Passing to the second portion of their equipment, education, there was, he said, no occasion to tell a Scotchman to value it. On this, too, they had set an example which England was beginning to imitate. He only wished their prejudices and jealousies would let them imitate it thoroughly. In the form of their education, whether in the parish school or here at the University, there was little to be desired. It was fair all round to poor and rich alike. They had broken down, or never permitted to rise, the enormous barrier of expense which makes the highest education in England the appanage of the wealthy. Whether the subjects to which the best years of boyhood and youth continued to be given were the best in themselves, whether they should be altered or added to, or, if so, in what directions, were questions all the world was busy with. Education, continued he, is on everybody's lips. Our own great schools and colleges are in the middle of a revolution, which, like most revolutions, means discontent with what we have, and no clear idea of what we would have. You yourselves cannot here have wholly escaped the infection, or, if you have, you will not escape it long. The causes are not far to seek. On the one hand, there is the immense multiplication of the subjects of knowledge, through the progress of science and the investigation on all sides into the present and past conditions of this planet and its inhabitants; on the other hand, the equally increased range of occupations among which the working part of mankind are now distributed, and for one or other of which our education is intended to qualify us. It is admitted by every one that we cannot any longer confine ourselves to the learned languages, to the grammar and logic and philosophy which satisfied the 17th century. Yet, if we try to pile on the top of these the histories and literatures of our and other nations, with modern languages and sciences, we accumulate a load of matter which the most ardent and industrious student cannot be expected to cope with. It may seem presumptuous in a person like myself, unconnected as I have been for many years with any educational body, to obtrude my opinion on these things. Yet outsiders, it is said, sometimes see deeper into a game than those who are engaged in playing it. In everything that we do or mean to do, the first condition of success is that we understand clearly the result which we desire to produce. The house-builder does not gather together a mass of bricks and timber and mortar, and trust that somehow a house will shape itself out of its materials. Wheels, springs, screws, and dial-plate will not constitute a watch, unless they are shaped and fitted with the proper relations to one another. I have long thought that to educate successfully you should first ascertain clearly, with sharp and distinct outline, what you mean by an educated man. Now, our ancestors, whatever their other shortcomings, understood what they meant perfectly well. In their primary education and in their higher education they knew what they wanted to produce, and they suited their means to their ends. They set out with the principle that every child born into the world should be taught his duty to God and man. The majority of people had to live, as they always must, by bodily labour; therefore every boy was as early as was convenient set to labour. Besides this—but not, you will observe, independent of it—you had in Scotland, established by Knox, your parish schools, where he was taught to read, and if he showed special talent that way he was made a scholar of and trained for the ministry. But neither Knox nor any one in those days thought of what we call enlarging the mind. A boy was taught reading, that he might read his Bible and learn to fear God and be ashamed and afraid to do wrong. Dr. Froude proceeded to show that the school system of the United States, which taught the young never to rest contented, but to struggle forward in never-ending competition, answered its purpose in a new and unsettled country, but could not be found permanent. It was no such notion as this that Knox had before him when he instituted the parish schools. In England, the object of the parish schools was answered by Church catechising and the Sunday School, and in both countries the children were made to understand that they would have to answer for the use that they made of their lives. And in both countries, by industrial training, they were put in the way of leading useful lives if they would be honest. The essential thing was that every one that was willing to work should be enabled to maintain himself and his family in honour and independence. In the education of a scholar the same principle was applied. There were two ways of being independent. If you require much you must produce much. If you produce little you must require little. Those whose studies added nothing to the material wealth of the world were taught to be content to be poor. The thirty thousand students who gathered out of Europe to Paris to listen to Abelard did not travel in carriages, and they brought no portmanteaus with them. They carried their wardrobes on their backs. They walked from Paris to Padua, from Padua to Salamanca, and they begged their way along the roads. The laws of mendicancy in all countries were suspended in favour of scholars wandering in pursuit of knowledge. At home at his college the scholar's fare was the hardest, his lodging was the barest. If rich in mind, he was expected to be poor in body; and so deeply was this theory grafted into the English feeling that earls and dukes, when they began to frequent Universities, shared the common simplicity. The furniture of a noble earl's room at an English University at present may cost, including the pictures of opera dancers and race-horses and such like, perhaps £500. When the magnificent Earl of Essex was sent to Cambridge, in Elizabeth's time, his guardian, provided him with a deal table covered with green baize, a truckle bed, half a dozen chairs, and a washhand basin. The cost of all was £5. The scholar was held in high honour, but his contributions to the commonwealth were not appreciable in money, and were not rewarded with money. He went without what he could not produce that he might keep his independence and his self-respect unharmed. Neither scholarship nor science starved under this treatment; more noble souls have been smothered in luxury than were ever killed by hunger. Knox was brought up in this way, Buchanan was brought up in this way, Luther was brought up in this way, and Tyndal, who translated the Bible, and Milton, and Kepler, and Spinoza, and Robert Burns. Compare Burns, bred behind the plough, and the English Byron. This old idea of education was dying away at both extremities, the apprenticeship as a system of instruction was gone, and the discipline of poverty—not yet in Scotland, he was happy to think, but in England—was gone also, and they had got instead what was called enlarged minds. An enormous accumulation of propositions of all sorts and kinds was thrust down the students' throats to be poured out again into examiners' laps, and this when it was notorious that the sole condition of making progress in any branch of art or knowledge was to leave on one side everything irrelevant to it, and to throw their undivided energy on the special thing they had in hand. The old Universities, Dr. Froude proceeded to say, are struggling against these absurdities. Yet, when we look at the work which they on their side are doing, it is scarcely more satisfactory. A young man going to Oxford learns the same things which were taught there two centuries ago; but, unlike the old scholars, he learns no lessons of poverty along with it. In his three years' course he will have tasted luxuries unknown to him at home, and contracted habits of self-indulgence which make subsequent hardships unbearable; while his antiquated knowledge, such as it is, has fallen out of the market; there is no demand for him; he is not sustained by the respect of the world, which finds him ignorant of everything in which it is interested. He is called educated; yet, if circumstances throw him on his own resources, he cannot earn a sixpence for himself. An Oxford education fits a man extremely well for the trade of gentleman. I do not know for what other trade it does fit him as at present constituted. More than one man who has taken high honours there, who has learnt faithfully all that the University undertakes to teach him, has been seen in these late years breaking stones upon a road in Australia. That was all which he was found to be fit for when brought in contact with the primary realities of things. It has become necessary to alter all this. But how and in what direction? If I go into modern model schools, I find first of all the three "R's," about which we are all agreed; I find next the old Latin and Greek, which the schools must keep to while the Universities confine their honours to these; and then, by way of keeping up with the times, a mixed multitude of matters—history, natural history, physiology, chronology, geology, political economy, and I know not what besides—general knowledge, which, in my experience, means general ignorance; stuff arranged admirably for one purpose, and one purpose only—to make a show in examinations. To cram a lad's mind with infinite names of things which he never handled, places he never saw or will see, statements of facts which he cannot possibly understand, and must remain merely words to him—this, in my opinion, is like loading his stomach with marbles—for bread giving him a stone. But what has been gained for the boy himself, let him carry this kind of thing as far as he will, if when he leaves school he has to make his own living? Lord Brougham once said, he hoped a time would come when every man in England would read Bacon. William Cobbett—whom you may have heard of—said he would be content if a time came when every man in England would eat bacon. First and foremost a man has to earn his living, and all the ologies will not of themselves enable him to earn it. Light! yes, we do want light; but it must be light which will help us to work, and find food and clothes and lodging for ourselves. A modern school will undoubtedly sharpen the wits of a clever boy. He will go out into the world with the knowledge that there are a great many good things in it which it will be highly pleasant to get hold of—able as yet to do no one thing for which anybody will pay him, yet bent on pushing himself forward into the pleasant places somehow. Some intelligent people think that this is a promising state of mind—that an ardent desire to better our position is the most powerful incentive that we can feel to energy and industry. A great political economist has defended the existence of a luxuriously-living idle class as supplying a motive for exertion to those who are less highly favoured. I doubt very much indeed whether the honesty of the country has been improved by the substitution so generally of mental education for industrial, and the "three R's" if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to produce a fourth "R"—of rascaldom. But it is only fair, if I quarrel alike with those who go forward and those who stand still, to offer an opinion of my own. If I call other people's systems absurd, in justice I must give them a system of my own to retort upon. Well, then, to recur once more to my question. Before we begin to build let us have a plan of the house that we would construct. Before we begin to train a boy's mind I will try to explain what I, for my part, would desire to see done with it. I accept without qualification the first principle of our forefathers, that every boy born into the world should be put in the way of maintaining himself in honest independence. No education which does not make this its first aim is worth anything at all. There are but three ways of living as some one has said—by working, by begging, or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language we please, are doing one of the other two. The practical necessities must take precedence of the intellectual. A tree must be rooted in the soil before it can bear flowers and fruit. A man must learn to stand upright upon his own feet, to respect himself, to be independent of charity or accident. It is on this basis only that any superstructure of intellectual cultivation worth having can possibly be built. The old apprenticeship, therefore, was, in my opinion, an excellent system, as the world used to be. The Ten Commandments and a handicraft made a good and wholesome equipment to commence life with. Times are changed. The apprentice plan broke down—partly because it was abused for purposes of tyranny, partly because employers did not care to be burdened with boys whose labour was unprofitable, partly because it opened no road for exceptional clever lads to rise into higher positions. Yet the original necessities remain unchanged. The Ten Commandments are as obligatory as ever, and prac-

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tical ability—the being able to do something, and not merely to answer questions—must still be the backbone of the education of every boy who has to earn his bread by manual labour. Add knowledge afterwards as much as you will, but let it be knowledge which will lead to the doing better each particular work which a boy is practising, and every fraction of it will thus be useful to him; and if he has it in him to rise, there is no fear but he will find an opportunity. Take the lowest and most unskilled labour of all—that of the peasant in the field. The peasant's business is to make the earth grow food; the elementary rules of his art are the simplest, and the rude practice of it the easiest; yet between the worst agriculture and the best lies agricultural chymistry, the application of machinery, the laws of the economy of force, and the most curious problems of physiology. Each step of knowledge gained in these things can be immediately applied and realised. Each point of the science which the labourer masters will make him not only a wiser man, but a better workman, and will either lift him, if he his ambitious, to a higher position, or make him more intelligent and more valuable if he remains where he is. He may go far, or he may stop short; but, whichever he do, what he has gained will be real gain, and become part and parcel of himself. It sounds like mockery to talk thus of the possible prospects of the toil-worn drudge who drags his limbs at the day's end to his straw pallet, sleeps heavily, and wakes only to renew the weary round. I am but comparing two systems of education, from each of which the expected results may be equally extravagant. The millions must ever be condemned to toil with their hands, or the race will cease to exist. The beneficent light, when it comes, will be a light which will make labour more productive by being more scientific, which will make the humblest drudgery not unworthy of a human being by making it at the same time an exercise to his mind. I spoke of the field labourer. I might have gone through the catalogue of manual craftsmen—blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, cobblers, fishermen, what you will. The same rule applies to them all. Detached facts on miscellaneous subjects, as they are taught at a modern school, are like separate letters of endless alphabets. You may load the mechanical memory with them till it becomes a marvel of retentiveness. Your young prodigy may amaze examiners and delight inspectors. His achievements may be emblazoned in Blue-books and furnish matter for flattering reports on the excellence of our educational system; and all this while you have been feeding him with chips of granite. But arrange your letters into words, and each word becomes a thought, a symbol waking in the mind an image of a real thing. Group your words into sentences, and thought is married to thought and produces other thoughts, and the chips of granite become soft bread, wholesome, nutritious, and invigorating. Teach your boys subjects which they can only remember mechanically, and you teach them nothing which it is worth their while to know. Teach them facts and principles which they can apply and use in the work of their lives, and it the object be to give your clever working lads a chance of rising to become Presidents of the United States or millionaires with palaces and powdered footmen, the ascent into those blessed conditions will be easier and healthier along the track of an instructed industry than by the paths which the most keenly sharpened wits would be apt to choose for themselves. To pass to the next scale, which most properly concerns us here. As the world requires handicrafts, so it requires those whose work is with the brain, or with brain and hand combined—doctors, lawyers, engineers, ministers of religion. Bodies become deranged, affairs become deranged, sick souls require their sores to be attended to; and so arise the learned professions, to one or other of which I presume that most of you whom I am addressing intend to belong. The student should learn at the University what will enable him to earn his living as soon after he leaves it as possible. I am well aware that a professional education cannot be completed at a University; but it is true also that with every profession there is a theoretic or scientific groundwork which can be learnt nowhere so well, and, if those precious years are wasted on what is useless, will never be learnt properly at all. You are going to be a lawyer: you must learn Latin, for you cannot understand the laws of Scotland without it; but if you must learn another language, Norman French will be more useful to you than Greek, and the Acts of Parliament of Scotland more important reading than Livy or Thucydides. Are you to be a doctor? You must learn Latin too; but neither Thucydides nor the Acts of Parliament will be of use to you—you must learn chemistry; and if you intend hereafter to keep on a level with your science, you must learn modern French and German, and learn them thoroughly well, for mistakes in your work are dangerous. Are you to be an engineer? You must work now, when you have time, at mathematics. You will make no progress without it. You must work at chymistry; it is the grammar of all physical sciences, and there is hardly one of the physical sciences with which you may not require to be acquainted. The world is wide, and Great Britain is a small crowded island. You may wait long for employment here. Your skill will be welcomed abroad; therefore, now also, while you have time, learn French, or Russian, or Chinese, or Turkish. The command of any one of these languages will secure to an English or Scotch engineer instant and unbounded occupation. Dr. Froude proceeded to say that the principle he advocated was of the earth, earthy, but that as the student would not learn everything, the only reasonable guide in such matters was utility. The old saying, *Non multa sed multum*, was every day becoming more pressingly true. No men were machines who were doing good work conscientiously and honestly, with the fear of their Maker before them. And if a doctor or a lawyer had it in him to become a great man, he could ascend through his profession to any height to which his talents were equal. All that was open to the handicraftsman was open to him, only that he started a great many rounds higher up the ladder. What I deplore, said the speaker, in our present higher education is the devotion of so much effort and so many precious years to subjects which have no practical bearing upon life. We had a theory at Oxford that our system, however defective in many ways, yet developed in us some especially precious human qualities. Classics and philosophy are called there *literæ humaniores*. They are supposed to have an effect on character, and to be specially adapted for creating ministers of religion. The training of clergymen is, if anything, the special object of Oxford teaching. All arrangements are made with a view to it. The heads of Colleges, the resident Fellows, tutors, professors are, with rare exceptions, ecclesiastics themselves. Well, then, if they have hold of the right idea, the effect ought to have been considerable. We have had thirty years of unexampled clerical activity among us; churches have been doubled; theological books, magazines, reviews, newspapers have been poured out by hundreds of thousands, while by the side of it there has sprung up an equally astonishing development of moral dishonesty. From the great houses in the city of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article that you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating, and shoddy everywhere. Yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute indifference; and the great question which at this moment is agitating the Church of England is the colour of the ecclesiastical petticoats. Many a hundred sermons have I heard in England, many a dissertation on the mysteries of the faith, on the divine mission of the clergy, on apostolical succession, on bishops, and justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but never during these thirty wonderful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty or those primitive commandments—Thou shalt not lie, and thou shalt not steal. Classical philosophy, classical history, and literature, taking as they do no hold upon the living hearts and imaginations of men in this modern age, leave their working intelligence a prey to wild imaginations, and make them incapable of really understanding the world in which they live. If the clergy knew as much of the history of England and Scotland as they know about Greece and Rome—if they had been ever taught to open their eyes and see what is actually round them, instead of groping among books to find what men did or thought at Alexandria or Constantinople fifteen hundred years ago, they would grapple more effectively with the moral pestilence which is poisoning all the air. But it was not this that I came here to speak of. What I insist upon is, generally, that in a country like ours, where each child that is born among us finds every acre of land appropriated, a universal "Not yours" set upon the rich things with which he is surrounded, and a Government which, unlike those of old Greece or modern China, does not permit superfluous babies to be strangled—such a child, I say, has a right to demand such teaching as shall enable him to live with honesty, and take such a place in society as belongs to the faculties which he has brought with him. It is a right which was recognised in one shape or another by our ancestors. It must be recognised now and always, if we are not to become a mutinous rabble. And it ought to be the guiding principle of all education, high and low. We have not to look any longer to this island only. There is an abiding-place now for Englishmen and Scots wherever our flag is flying. This narrow Britain, once our only home, has become the breeding-place and nursery of a race which is spreading over the world. Britain may have yet a future before it grander than its past; but on this condition only—that her children, when they leave her shores, shall look back upon her, not—like the poor Irish when they fly to America—as a stepmother who gave them stones for bread, but as a mother to whose care and nurture they shall owe their after prosperity. Whether this shall be so, whether England will now descend to a second place among the nations, or whether it has yet before it another era of brighter glory, depends more than anything on the breeding which we give to our children. The boy that is kindly nurtured and wisely taught, and assisted to make his way in life, does not forget his father and his mother. He is proud of his family, and jealous for the honour of the name that he bears. If the million lads that swarm in our towns and villages are so trained that at home or in the colonies they can provide for themselves, without passing first through a painful interval of suffering, they will be loyal wherever they may be; good citizens at home, and still Englishmen and Scots on the Canadian lakes, or in New Zealand. It was not so that we colonized America, and we are reaping now the reward of our carelessness. We sent America our convicts. We sent America our Pilgrim Fathers, flinging them out as worse than felons. We said to the Irish cottier, "You are a burden upon the rates; go find a home elsewhere." Had we offered him a home in the enormous territories that belong to us, we might have sent him to places where he would have been not a burden but a blessing. Loyalty, love of kindred, love of country, we know not what we are doing when we trifle with feelings the most precious and beautiful that belong to us—most beautiful, most endearing, most hard to be obliterated—yet feelings which, when they are obliterated, cannot change to neutrality and cold friendship. Americans still, in spite of themselves, speak of England as home. They tell us they must be our brothers or our enemies, and which of the two they will ultimately be is still uncertain. To go back. I shall be asked whether, after all, this earning our living, this getting on in the world, are not low objects for human beings to set before themselves. Is not spirit more than matter? Is there no such thing as pure intellectual culture? "Philosophy," says Novalis, "will bake no bread, but it gives us souls, it gives us Heaven, it gives us knowledge of those grand truths which concern us as immortal beings." Was it not said, "Take no thought what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clothed? Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Is this a dream? No, indeed. But such directions as these are addressed only to few; and perhaps fewer still have heart to follow them. If you choose the counsels of perfection, count the cost and understand what they mean. I knew a student once from whose tongue dropped the sublimest of sentiments, who was never weary of discoursing on beauty and truth and lofty motives; yet he was running all the while into debt, squandering the money on idle luxuries which his father was sparing out of a narrow income to give him a college education; dreaming of martyrdom and unable to sacrifice a single pleasure! University education in England was devoted to spiritual culture, and assumed its present character in consequence; but, as I told you before, it taught originally the accompanying necessary lesson of poverty. And if a University persists in teaching nothing but what it calls the humanities, it is bound to insist also on rough clothing, hard beds, and common food. For myself, I admire that ancient rule of the Jews that every man, no matter of what grade or calling, shall learn some handicraft—that the man of intellect, while, like St. Paul, he is teaching the world, yet, like St. Paul, may be burdensome to no one. A man was not considered entitled to live if he could not keep himself from starving. Surely those University men who had taken honours breaking stones on an Australian road were sorry spectacles; and still more sorry and disgraceful is the outcry coming by every mail from our colonies—"Send us no more of what you call educated men—send us smiths, masons, carpenters, day labourers." It hurts no intellect to be able to make a floor or hammer a horseshoe; and if you can do either of these you have nothing to fear from fortune. Spinoza, the most powerful intellectual worker that Europe has produced during the last two centuries, waving aside the pensions and legacies that were thrust upon him, chose to maintain himself by grinding object-glasses for microscopes and telescopes. If a son of mine told me that he wished to devote himself to intellectual pursuits, I would act as I should act if he wished to make an imprudent marriage. I would absolutely prohibit him for a time, till the firmness of his purpose had been tried. If he stood the test, and showed real talent, I would insist that he should in some way make himself independent of the profits of intellectual work for subsistence. Scholars and philosophers were originally clergymen. Now-a-days a great many people whose tendencies lie in the clerical direction for various reasons shrink from the obligations which the office imposes. They take, therefore, to literature, and attempt and expect to make a profession of it. Dr. Froude then showed that the rewards of literature were generally small, and the adjustment of them was awry. The present rule was to pay by the page or sheet—the more words the more pay, while the rule ought to be exactly the reverse. He proceeded:—Only by accident is a work of genius immediately popular in the sense of being widely bought. No collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was demanded in Shakespeare's life. Milton received £5 for "Paradise Lost." The distilled essence of the thought of Bishop Butler, the greatest prelate that the English Church ever produced, fills a moderate-sized octavo volume; Spinoza's works, including his surviving letters, fill but three; and, though they have revolutionised the philosophy of Europe, have no attractions for the multitude. A really great man has to create the taste with which he is to be enjoyed. There are splendid exceptions of merit eagerly recognised and early rewarded—our honoured English laureate, for instance, Alfred Tennyson, or your own countryman, Thomas Carlyle. Yet even Tennyson waited through ten years of depreciation before poems which are now on every one's lips passed into a second edition. Carlyle, whose transcendent powers were welcomed in their infancy by Goethe, who long years ago was recognised by statesmen and thinkers in both hemispheres as the most remarkable of living men, if success be measured by what has been paid him for his services, stands far below your Belgravian novelist. A hundred years hence, perhaps, people at large will begin to understand how vast a man has been among you. If you make literature a trade to live by, you will be tempted always to take your talents to the most profitable market; and the most profitable market will be no assurance to you that you are making a noble or even a worthy use of them. Better a thousand times, if your object is to advance your position in life, that you should choose some other calling of which making money is the legitimate aim, and where your success will vary as the goodness of your work; better for yourselves, for your consciences, for your own souls, as we used to say, and for the world you live in. Therefore, I say, if any of you choose this mode of spending your existence, choose it deliberately, with a full knowledge of what you are doing. Reconcile yourselves to the condition of the old scholars. Make up your minds to be poor; care only for what is true, and right, and good. On these conditions you may add something real to the intellectual stock of mankind, and mankind in return may perhaps give you bread enough to live upon, though bread extremely thinly spread with butter. After a few remarks on the temptation lying before young men either to lend themselves to what is popular and plausible, or to quarrel violently with things that they deem to be passing away because they have no basis of truth, Dr. Froude concluded.—No one can thrive upon denials; positive truth of some kind is essential as food both for mind and character. Depend upon it that in all long-established practices or spiritual formulas there has been some living truth; and if you have not discovered and learnt to respect it, you do not yet understand the questions which you are in a hurry to solve. And again, intellectually impatient people should remember the rules of social courtesy, which forbid us in private to say things, however true, which can give pain to others. These rules forbid us equally in public to obtrude opinions which offend those who do not share them. Our thoughts and our conduct are our own. We may say justly to any one,—"You shall not make me profess to think true what I believe to be false; you shall not make me do what I do not think just;" but there our natural liberty ends. Others have as good a right to their opinion as we have to ours. To any one who holds what are called advanced views on serious subjects, I recommend a patient reticence, and the reflection that, after all, he may possibly be wrong. Whether we are Radicals or Conservatives we require to be often reminded that truth and falsehold, justice and injustice, are no creatures of our own belief. We cannot make true things false, or false things true, by choosing to think them so. We cannot vote right into wrong or wrong into right. The eternal truths and rights of things exist, fortunately, independent of our thoughts and wishes, fixed as mathematics, inherent in the nature of man and the world. They are no more to be trifled with than gravitation. If we discover and obey them, it is well with us; but that is all we can do. You can no more make a social regulation work well which is not just than you can make water run up hill. I tell you, therefore, who take up with plausibilities, not to trust your weight too far upon them, and not to condemn others for having misgivings which at the bottom of your own minds, if you look so deep, you will find that you share yourselves with them. You who believe that you have hold of newer and wiser truths, show it as you may and must show it, unless you are misled by our own dreams, in leading wider, simpler, and nobler lives. Assert your own freedom if you will, but assert it modestly and quietly, respecting others as you wish to be respected yourselves. Only, and especially, I would say this—be honest with yourselves whatever the temptation; say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own minds. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, humbug is the most dangerous.

"This above all—To your own selves be true,
And it will follow, as the night the day,
You cannot then be false to any man."

THE AUTHOR OF "THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOUSE."*

1710—1765.

MORE than a century and a-half ago, long before James Watt was born to give new life to the district, Greenock consisted of two little seaports, a quarter of a mile asunder, with a wide bay between. The inhabitants in the one were mariners and mechanics, and in the other mariners and foreign traders; and the combined population did not number a thousand.

Both seaports had fair harbours for the period, and both enjoyed the privilege of holding yearly markets. These were frequented by the Highlanders, who, descending in companies from the neighbouring mountains—with peaceful intentions for once—disposed of their native stock, and laid in stores of what were by comparison foreign commodities. But in each of the towns the great centres of activity were the quays, where the gabberts and the fishing-boats, with now and then a large vessel, lay-to. The best houses were built round the quay-heads, in the old fashion which enabled men and women to look down upon the stir produced by their trades, and to combine the indulgence (in a way no longer possible) with air and light, and even with the view of blossoming gardens, waving woods, and green fields; for Greenock and Crawfurd's-dyke alike commanded the grand silver sweep of the Frith of Clyde and its lochs, thrown up against the dark mountain land of Cowal, which included Finnart More and Argyle's Bowling-green.

In the house of one of the shipmasters of Crawfurd's-dyke, Jean Adam was born about the year 1710. The education she received in the parish and sewing schools must have been good; and it was very soon put to use. In consequence, probably, of her father's dying when she was young, Jean entered, while yet a girl, the service of a clergyman in the neighbourhood—Mr. Turner of Greenock, it has been suggested. Here she united in her own person the offices of a modern *bonne*, a nursery governess, and a sewing maid. A minister's income could not furnish great remuneration for such assistance. Even highly trained sempstresses at that time were in the habit of giving their skill and industry, together with the use of their fashionable patterns, for "sixpence a day and their meat." But if young Jean Adam got small payment in crown pieces, and fared on pease brose, nettle kail, and barley meal scones, she was made so far one of the minister's family, and was allowed some small share of the priceless treasure of leisure to cultivate her faculties. Not only had she free access to the stray folio of romances and rhymes which is said to have stirred her up to the exercise of her gifts, but also to Milton's poems, and the stately artificial English versions of the classics on the bookshelves in the minister's study. A taste for reading in such circumstances must have been comparatively rare, and there is evidence that Jean was encouraged and applauded in its gratification.

Thus in the west country manse young Jean Adam found a home. And it was whilst busy knitting the minister's stockings, helping to make the clothes of his wife and children—boys and girls alike—taking her turn at one of the many spinning wheels, which in their combined droning were fit to drive the worthy minister distraught over his sermons, nursing the little ones, and attending on the sick, that she drew near and curtseyed to the Muse. For other experiences of life and livelier diversion than what was afforded by the minister's dusty heavy volumes, she would doubtless have the news of the parish and port. She would tell what lad and lass were forgathering and on the eve of being "cried in the kirk" (*Anglice*, having the banns published), what boat was amissing, and what bare-footed and shock-headed catarans had crossed at the Clock ferry for no good. She must also have attended many entertainments, both mirthful and solemn—penny weddings and *dirgies*, rockings and tent preachings.

Doubtless, too, on occasion she would go to the fair of Inchcolm—the great highland fair at Largs—where, besides getting a glimpse of the "horrid heights" of Goatfell and the rocky wilderness of Ailsa Craig, screaming with its wild fowl, she would see more stirks and wethers, and hear more Gaelic, than in any other assembly on this side the Clyde. And if she got a cast in a wherry as far as Glasgow, she would land at the little rustic quay of the Broomielaw, not so big or so busy then as either of those at Crawfurd's-dyke or Greenock. Next, she would cross the old bridge, below the arches of which the Highland boats, with their familiar red sails, and their patriarchal freight of cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and bright-dyed yarn, passed up the river as far as Rutherglen. Besides the Cross, the College, the High Kirk, the Laigh Kirk, and the new Ramshorn Steeple, she would be certain to visit the imposing metal statue of King William, presented to the city a short while before by Governor Macrae, of Madras, whose brother was the Ayrshire fiddler in utmost request at kirns. She would get a glimpse of the grand town houses, with their rows of trees and gardens, and of the high walls and palisades of Blythswood and Shawfield, shut off from the streets like the old family hotels of Paris; she would stare awestruck at the Virginian merchants themselves (the noblest, most magnificent men she could ever have beheld), cadets of the county gentry—the Walkingshaws, Porterfields, Glassfields, and Buchanans. These merchants wore velvet breeches, scarlet cloaks, braided with gold or silver, and cocked hats above their wigs. They promenaded, as if with the kind intention of making a public show, before the Exchange and on that side of the Trongate which at certain hours of the day was respectfully set apart for their private use. And if Jean had any hankering after the full stream of ruder life, she had liberty to make her way through the narrow lanes and the hurrying throngs of the Saltmarket, the Gallowgate, and the Candleriggs.

No portrait of Jean as she was at this or at a later time is preserved; nor has any tradition handed down her bodily likeness. Her friends of other generations have to fall back on their fancies, and from analogy puzzle out her physical traits. Was she not a raw-boned, irregular-featured, ruddy lass, somewhat uncouth in air and gait, and at once half bashful and half bouncing in manner? Was not her bearing full of simplicity and straightforwardness, while the fire of enthusiasm and earnestness dwelt in the large grey eyes under the bushy brows, and a world of warm womanly sympathy and lovingkindness spoke in the full soft mouth? Then as to dress: for a gala trip to Glasgow, and a night or two under the hospitable roof of her own or the Turner's kindred, she was pretty certain to wear a well-preserved Indian cotton gown, and a *bon grace* straw hat. But when down at the manse of Crawfurd's-dyke, she would boast nothing better than a woollen petticoat and a short gown of striped linen within the house; and for a tramp across the moor, a blackberry-gathering with the bairns, or a turn on the quay, she had only to throw over her head the tartan screen of plaid, which kept its hold in this district long after it was given up in others. Such was the becoming attire of the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire women.

The great glory of Jean's life, attained whilst she was yet a young woman, was the publication by subscription of her volume of poems. The first piece she is said to have written was nothing more formidable than "An Address to Grief," which, however, was much admired by her friends. She continued to write, her poems getting scattered about. They were collected by a Mr. Drummond, of Dymnack, and printed in a little volume by James Duncan, in the Saltmarket, Glasgow, in 1734. The curious Address to the Reader, which opens the volume, was not written by Jean, but by one of the Crawfurds, her patrons. It gives a short account of the author, and expressly refers to the literary advantages she had enjoyed during her service in the manse.

Whether the book was published before or after she had quitted this household, which in course of time had no further need of her, is uncertain. But be this as it may, the list of subscribers shows no lack of friends in her native place. The names of Crawfurds are there by scores, from Dame Margaret of Castlemilk, to the relict of Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, advocate. There are baronets and lairds of that ilk, and their ladies; noble Temples and Montgomerys; ministers of the gospel and students of divinity in abundance; masters of grammar schools, condescending generously to encourage a sister rival; and merchants and tradesmen down to hammermen and portioners.

If Jean's literary venture was not a great success in a mercantile light, it was at all events well received by her contemporaries. And one advantage, quite distinct from its pecuniary success, it certainly won her, and that was the honour, by no means slight in those primitive days, of being in most circles welcomed as a poetess. And this was an honour not often vouchsafed by the traders of the west. Within the next fifty years the appointment of master to the grammar school of Greenock was hampered by the stipulation that the master should thenceforth abandon the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making.

On leaving the manse Jean set up a day-school for teaching girls of her own degree reading, writing, and needlework. According to tradition it was situated among the notabilities of the quay-head. She had for a number of years now presided over her samplers, quilting frame, spelling-books, and primers, before the great journey of her life was undertaken. She must have been hard upon middle-age when she closed her school for six weeks, and travelled to London and back, in order to obtain an interview with Richardson, the creator of her idol, Clarissa. It has been questioned whether it was within her walking capability to accomplish the long journey at the rate of twenty miles a day, as Helen Walker, the original of Jeanie Deans, did, impelled by a much more powerful motive. But, with an occasional "lift" from a coach or a chance traveller, it is quite possible that Jean Adam may have accomplished her cherished purpose. She was very much the hare-brained hardy woman who, for such a cause, would have encountered the fatigue and danger which a long journey then involved. The matter, however, is one of hypothesis; nobody can actually tell, at this date, whether Jean performed her exploit or not. Her scholars believed she did. And if so, it may well be asked where—among all the extremes of society which met in the London of Lord Chesterfield and George Whitefield, of Lady Mary Wortley Montague and Lady Huntingdon, of Vauxhall and Moorfields—could there be found a stranger figure than that of the travel-soiled, mazed Scotch schoolmistress? Of all the decorous sentimental ladies who fluttered round this genius of a dapper little printer, and petted him—what worshipper so unsophisticated, so arch, and so likely to fill him with wondering trepidation as this wild, pure-minded, high-hearted Scotchwoman?

Jean had a little circle at home, by which she was known, loved, and well remembered. This was the kindred spirits among her scholars. One day she introduced into their studies the startling novelty of reading aloud to them from Shakespeare. The play was *Othello*; and she read it with so much effect, and was herself so much moved by her own reading, and by Shakespeare's writing, that at last she "swerfed" (swooned) away in the tumult of her thoughts and feelings. These were the days of fine lady swooning. And Jean, with her ambition and her imperfect education, was not so circumstanced, in spite of her natural sincerity, as to be above affectation. She had a craving for refinement, and refinement was then believed to culminate in the languishingly vague impersonation, "a delicate female." But she was rather out of order in appreciating Shakespeare so heartily; for hers was not the age of hearty enthusiasm for the dramatist, whom it mincingly termed "the Swan of Avon."

Jean indulged her scholars in other intellectual treats. She sang her own songs (would we had more of them to sing!) in her schoolroom "many a time." And we may be sure that she did not "swerf" away after one of them; on the contrary, one may picture her nodding her head, stamping her foot, and cracking her fingers, in the most benign satisfaction.

But the grim realities of life were fast coming on Jean. It so happens that the loveliest lyric on wedded love is generally believed to have been written by an unwedded woman, the song of wifely pride and tenderness, which comes nearest to Burns' "John Anderson," to have been the utterance of the subtle sympathy and latent affection of a woman who never owned a husband. Of all Jean's acquaintances, gentle and simple—merchants, masters of grammar-schools, and ship captains—not one sought, or at all events was successful in the search for her hand. Yet, in her large-heartedness and quick impulsiveness—towers of strength, if but well restrained—Jean Adam was as little capable of standing alone in the world as the silliest and weakest of her sex. Among her many talents, practical wisdom did not hold a place. That London journey, and the closing of her door for weeks beyond the brief space allotted for holidays, was a dubious step as regards the prosperity of the school. Scarcely less doubtful was the reading of Shakespeare's play to the children of sternly matter-of-fact and rigidly-righteous folk—descendants of the play-banning Covenanters in their chief seat, the West. Doubtless a new and more accommodating schoolmistress would be readily found, whose fruit and satin pieces, in the easily dazzled eyes of the young daughters of the sea captains, would put out fine linen quilting, and whose strength of mind would *not* be such as to lead her to fly in the face of their fathers' and mothers' principles with regard to the vanity of *Othello*.

What told sorest on Jean was an exceedingly rash speculation into which she entered. The single edition of her poems did not all get into the home market. Think of this lone woman—her hair growing grizzled under her *bon grace*—occasionally having herself rowed up, wind and tide in her favour, on a Wednesday half-holiday or a Saturday afternoon, to make searching inquiries of Mr. James Duncan in the Saltmarket as to the sale of her book, her anxiety for his answers balancing any over-weening vanity of which she might ever have been guilty. Time has robbed these incidents of their prosaicness, but left them their poor human interest. Jean was sanguine still, however, and shipped the surplus copies of her poems to Boston in America, from which she never got any return of sale. In addition to the mortification and disappointment this caused her, it swallowed up what little savings she had gathered; and thus she was left destitute when well advanced in years.

In her extremity she had no resource but to seek help from the old friends whom she had seemed to have more or less offended and alienated by her waywardness and eccentricity. She had now no home or resting-place among her less-bairns at the quay-head of Crawfurd's-dyke. Calm and storm might succeed each other on the watery highway; the golden sun might set, and the silver moon rise behind the mountains of Cowal; Dutch and French skippers might take the place of the Highlandmen and chatter their gibberish in room of the sputtered Gaelic; more and bigger ships in full sail, and with flags and garlands flying at the masts, might ride in on the rising tide; and happy family groups might sally forth to welcome the returning sailors; but Jean Adam would not be there to see. She had ere this "taken her foot in her hand," according to the old half piteous, half scornful proverb, and gone trudging in sun and wind, in rain and snow, from clachan to village, from farm-town to laird's place, wherever she could hope to "fend" through such work as she could still do.

A townsman and gallant biographer of Jean Adam has tried to free her memory from the degradation of having become a beggar at last. Nor is it at all likely that Jean was ever a beggar outright. But it is certain that she was a wandering hawker of whatever ability still remained to her to shape and sew, to bake and brew, to nurse the very young, and wait on the very old. The scant recollections which are handed down, though sorrowful ones in their way, bear out this softened version of Jean's reduced condition. Mrs. Fullarton, an old scholar, told her daughter of Jean's coming to her house in this character. Mrs. Fullarton said that she had offered her old clothes, which she at first proudly declined, until pressed by necessity or rebuked by her sensitive conscience for haughtiness of spirit unbecoming her situation, she at length came back and took away. This was natural behaviour on the part of a poor half-dependent woman, but it was not the behaviour of a beggar.

Jean eventually returned to the state of service of her youth. Nor was she too old a woman to be capable of it, although the best of her days were past. Her fingers were waxing stiff, and her eyes dim. What had been but play to the light heart of youth, with all the world before it, was a dreary *darg* to the heavy heart of advanced life, that had known better things, and was now without any refuge under the sun save the grave. Probably it was because she was proud in her downfall—the hardness of her fate having soured the natural sweetness of her temper—that no friend interposed to prevent the end.

On the 2nd April, 1765—in the spring, which is so softly balmy and tearfully bright in that Scotland of the west, Jean stood once more within the shadow of King William's statue and of the grand mansions of the Virginian merchants. Stumbling into the presence of the merchants themselves, she went on in her faded tartan screen and draggled gown till she skirted the Trongate, and vanished in the crowd of the Gallowgate. She was more footsore than if she had made another journey to London, more faint-hearted than when she "swerfed" away after the reading of *Othello*. Her high spirit and tender heart were fairly broken. But a new dawn was breaking for her, and a Friend was waiting for her in a land that was very far away, yet very near. Jean Adam was admitted into the Poorhouse of Glasgow, by an order from two of the baillies of Greenock, as "a poor woman in distress, a stranger who had been wandering about." She died there the next day, and was buried by the parish.

Jean's champion attempts to establish the fact, that the Poorhouse of Glasgow was then more of a hospital than a poorhouse, and that various persons, quite different from modern paupers, found refuge under its roof, and died there. Very possibly he is right. The years since the '45 were not so many but that men and women more highly born and delicately nurtured than Jean had been, might, at the very date of her death, have been thankful to live and die within those despised walls. Nevertheless, even a hospital bed was a woeful last home and death bed for Jean Adam; and "a stranger who had been wandering about" was a woeful title for the author of "There's nae luck about the house."

Jean's poems in their subjects as well as their style bear internal evidence of the source from which their inspiration was drawn. We have such titles as, "On Creation," "On Redemption," "On the Method of Grace," "On Abel," "On Joseph," "On Astrea," "On Lucretia," "On Cleopatra," and so forth. These poems are what might be expected—the unconscious reflection and echo of Jean's studies. They made no pretension to originality, and the claim which was set up for them—that of correctness of phrase and propriety of figure—would not get them a moment's hearing in the present day. Like most echoes, they are monotonous, formal, and inflated; frequently they are childish; occasionally they are quaint. The most quaint in plan are, "A Dialogue between the Soul and Curiosity," and "Curiosity and the Soul about the Keeping of the Ten Commandments."

But it is unfair to judge Jean Adam by these poems. The English language was, in truth, a foreign tongue to her. She was not playfully coquetting with it, but struggling laboriously and painfully to master it in such earnest, indeed, that she changed her very name to meet its supposed requirements—writing Christian and surname on her title page, "Mistress *Jane Adams*." She might have succeeded in reading it with relish, but she could never write it without cramping impediment. But set her to her native dialect, and she could and did write very differently.

It is not necessary here to go into the dispute regarding the authorship of "There's nae luck about the house." It has been settled by competent authorities, and common consent now awards the song to the simple woman, Jean Adam, instead of to the scholar, William Julius Mickle.

Tradition has something to say as to the originals of the song. They were popularly held to be a couple named Colin and Jean Campbell, who lived at Crawfurd's-dyke. "Jean made a great work about her man," and no necromancy was needed on the part of her neighbour and namesake to interpret and utter Jean Campbell's feelings, on the return of her husband from one of his longer voyages.

The local scenery throws light on some details of the song; whilst other details, as graphic and still more minute, illustrate the prosperous middle-class condition of the heroine and the hero.

"And are ye sure the news is true!
And are ye sure he's weel!"

the song begins in a fond realisation of bliss, so great that, for a moment, it cannot be credited.

"Is this a time to think o' work!"

follows, in the full extravagance of joy,

"Ye jauds, fling by your wheel;"

and then the triumphant, loyal lilt of the chorus, glad in proportion to the former rueful, lonely independence, sounds out clearly:—

For there's nae luck about the house,
There's nae luck at a';
There's little pleasure in the house
When our gudeman's awa'.
Is this a time to think o' work
When Colin's at the door!
Rax me my cloak——"

She has servants to do her bidding; she has already issued her orders to her lasses:—

"I'll to the quay
And see him come ashore."

The "bigonet," or high-cauled, starched matron's cap, above the comely face, now flushed with honest delight; the "bishop's satin gown," the "turkey shoon," and "hose o' pearl blue," were more or less costly articles of dress, proving the rank and wealth of the woman who could afford to wear them. So, too, a hundred and thirty years ago, were little Kate's "Sunday gown," and Jock's "button coat." The motive for putting them on in each case is the artless art of a heart which both loves and honours its master:—

"'Tis a' to please my own gudeman,
For he's been lang awa'."

The two fat hens reposing, unconscious of their doom, on "the bauk," are a picture in one line of homely "couthiness," and the record that the hens have been fed,

"this month and mair,"

pleasantly suggests how Colin has been watched and waited for.

"Mak haste and thraw their necks about"

sings like a cruel summary sentence of death; but the wholesale destruction was in the best of causes,—

"That Colin weel may fare;
And spread the table neat and clean,
Gar ilka thing look braw."

And here how much of the mistress survives in the wife! The duty was discharged ungrudgingly; and most graceful was the compliment paid to the enviable Colin. He must have been a good fellow to have been so doted on after many years had tried his worth. But it is also on the cards that he may have been a gruff and surly bear, or a dry and stiff dog of a man. Still the wistful question is sweet:—

"For wha can tell how Colin fared
When he was far awa'!

Sae true his heart, sae smooth his speech,
His breath like caller air—"

and the joyful woman runs on:—

"*His very foot has music in't
As he comes up the stair.*"

This innocently insane delusion of the wife's, chiming in as it does with a host of similar precious hallucinations, has made so deep an impression, that Jean's townsman thinks it right to append an explanation making known its peculiar significance. Those big braw houses on the quay-head, with their foreground of land-locked water—ship and boat and mountain, seen doubled by their shadows, and their background of flowery gardens (full of Ayrshire roses as well as cockle-shells) and wooded heights, had also wide outside stairs, with steps of sounding Norway deal, on which women sat and worked, and children played, and which Colin coming back to his jewel of a wife might climb two at a time.

The last verse is a climax of the whole—the natural ineffable melting of the tremulous laughter into a sudden shower of tears, all glistening as they temper the broad sunshine of the heart:—

"And will I see his face again!
And will I hear him speak!
I'm downricht dizzy wi' the thocht;
In troth I'm like to greet."

followed up quickly by the recovered bell like ring:—

"For there's nae luck about the house,
There's nae luck at a';
There's little pleasure in the house
When our gudeman's awa'."

SARAH TYTLER.

—*Good Words.*

* And are ye sure the news is true!
And are ye sure he's weel!
Is this a time to think o' wark!
Ye jauds, fling by your wheel.
Is this a time to think o' wark,
When Colin's at the door!
Rax me my cloak, I'll to the quay
And see him come ashore.
For there's nae luck about the house,
There's nae luck at a';
There's little pleasure in the house
When our gudeman's awa'.

And gie to me my bigonet,
My bishop's satin gown;
For I maun tell the baillie's wife
That Colin's come to town.
My turkey slippers maun gae on,
My hose o' pearly blue;
It's a' to please my ain gudeman,
For he's both leal and true.

Rise up and mak a clean fireside,
Put on the muckle pot;
Gie little Kate her Sunday gown
And Jock his button coat;
And mak their shoon as black as slaes,
Their hose as white as snaw;
It's a' to please my ain gudeman,
For he's been lang awa'.

There's twa fat hens upo' the bauk,
They've fed this month and mair;
Mak haste and thraw their necks about,
That Colin weel may fare;
And spread the table neat and clean,
Gar ilka thing look braw;
For wha can tell how Colin fared,
When he was far awa'!

Sae true his heart, sae smooth his speech,
His breath like caller air;
His very foot has music in't
As he comes up the stair.
And will I see his face again!
And will I hear him speak!
I'm downricht dizzy wi' the thocht,
In troth I'm like to greet!

Since Colin's weel, I'm weel content,
I hae nae mair to crave:
Could I but live to mak him blest,
I'm blest aboon the lave:
And will I see his face again?
And will I hear him speak?
I'm downricht dizzy wi' the thocht,
In troth I'm like to greet.
For there's nae luck, &c.

"Know thyself" is a Grecian maxim. The advantage of carrying it out is that you will always have an acquaintance at hand, if it isn't quite so gorgeous.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN NATURE.—Animals give off gases that would be poison for animals to breathe, but are most essential elements of food for the vegetable kingdom; as also plants throw off gases which combine for vital purposes for animals, but to plants would be a bad atmosphere, and so without this balance of power in nature, neither would thrive. Take a common illustration. A glass globe filled with water stands near a window; gold fish swim about in the globe lively enough. In a few days the fish show signs of uneasiness, they float rather than swim, and appear near the surface gasping for breath; and though animals living in water, yet they are being suffocated for want of air. We say the water must be changed; we change the water, and the fish get on "swimmingly;" they sport about in the water with their usual activity, and no longer gasp at the surface but hunt about the bottom and sides of the vessel searching for food; some people throw in pieces of bread which most likely kills them, for bread is not their food. But why do we change the water? How is it that in like manner ponds, and lakes and rivers, do not require emptying, and fresh water to be put in? You may think there is no necessity to do that, as the quantity of water is so great in proportion to the animal life in it, or because constant agitation is going on, and so forth; but the true reason is, because there is a balance of power and properties in those places the same as there should be in the globe of fish if they would always get on in a state of health. The fish in the globe are a set of depredators which take from the water a certain gas or power, and use it for the purpose of respiration. The water is thus deprived of its necessary life-giving properties for animals in it. How can that property or gas be restored? True it is that the fish do give off another gas or power in return, but it is of no use, but rather harm to them. Let us see what nature does under similar circumstances. We find in ponds and other places a quantity of water-plants growing. All we have to do, therefore, is to place in the globe some water-plants, and the desired effect is obtained. The balance of power is restored; for the plants throw off into the water a supply of that proper gas essential to the lives of the fishes. No longer need we now change the water; days, months, years, may pass on, and, save what is lost by evaporation (which will be restored in the shape of rain, dews, and vapours), the fish will live on in health. Suppose, on the contrary, I want to have a globe full of plants, and no fish. I procure some, but after a day or two the water has an unpleasant odour, and becomes thick; the plants die, and the whole has to be speedily got rid of, unless we adopt the plan usually adopted with the globe of fish—change the water, because the plants *live* as well as the fish. Thus the fish and plants in a globe of water mutually sustain each other, and an exhibition of this kind is called an aqua-vivarium or aquarium. In a room full of people the pure air is breathed for a time; in return, the exhalation from the people gradually vitiates the air; and this may go on till the air, robbed of its oxygen, becomes poisonous. If fresh or pure air were not admitted, the people would be suffocated. The sufferings of the men confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta will well illustrate this. There is no waste; if there were there would be want. What we often call refuse is the food of nature. Decay and death is the principle of generation and life. The fallen leaves of the autumn, decaying in the earth, become a nourishing soil for the trees and plants, and the following spring shows us the leaves regenerated and alive. To-day, that dies away in darkness, rises in the glorious light of to-morrow; and the dead body laid in the grave is the seed of the incorruptible immortality. If every gas and vapour, mist or exhalation, smoke and dust, were to pass off into space, the world itself might soon evaporate. Nowhere is the balance of power so conspicuous, as ascertained by science, as it is in the solar system; there each planet and satellite exerts an attractive force on every other globe in conformity with the universal law of gravitation. But there is the balance of power. Not only is there attraction, but there is another power, that of repulsion, and these two powers are so beautifully balanced, that "Order is Heaven's first law." Destroy the balance—make attraction preponderate—and destruction must ensue; give repulsion a greater force, and annihilation must take place. It will then be easily conceived that if there were waste properties given off from the globe never to return, the size, weight, and influence of the planet would diminish, its powers of attraction and repulsion altered, its influence on the moon changed, and confusion dire ensue. Even the difference of atmospheric pressure on some part of the earth's surface is supposed to have some connection with earthquakes. The balance of power in nature is displayed in the vegetable kingdom. Everything in nature may be reduced to a few simple elements, possibly to one. The fruits, flowers, plants, and trees in their various forms, colours, sizes, strength, and weakness, obtained from one source these properties, from the earth. If these properties were given off and lost, the earth would be soon starved and unable to sustain the vegetable kingdom. Take the odours. These are possibly composed of atoms so fine as to be invisible to the eye, or to any artificial aid discovered as yet to assist its limited vision.—*West-End Magazine.*

"FOREIGN INFLUENCE."—In his speech to his Conservative working men at Glasgow, Lord Stanley referred to the release of the Fenian prisoners in these terms:—"I fear there has been a little clerical pressure, and I only hope there has not been any foreign influence." Some people may wonder what "foreign influence" could possible have been brought to bear upon the Government in such a matter. Lord Stanley has, doubtless, a better recollection of recent events, and his "hope," which seems half a fear, was not expressed without reason. The Irish party in America have been making great efforts for some time past to induce this Government to "demand" the release of the Fenian prisoners in England. The subject has been several times brought before the notice of Congress. Instructions were certainly forwarded to Mr. Reverdy Johnson some time ago to apply for the liberation of the Fenians, and recently a special Commissioner, with introductions from persons high in authority in the United States, came over to assist in the work. At a time when the American Minister was protesting that his countrymen were willing to concede anything in order to be good friends with England, a new Government may have deemed it an ungracious act to refuse a modest request on behalf of conspirators who, after all, might be fully satisfied with the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has succeeded in at least one portion of his negotiations, and for his own sake we hope the Irish party will give him credit for it. It may be doubted, however, whether the wisest American Minister that could possibly be sent to us would be the proper person to consult in reference to the settlement of our domestic affairs.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

PILGRIMS TO PALESTINE.—The facilities for Eastern travel are rapidly increasing. No longer is the privilege of visiting distant lands of classical or sacred renown confined to the rich. Those of moderate means are enabled by combination to accomplish what was until lately deemed beyond their reach. The organised "Excursions" which have for several years been carried out on the continent, have now been extended to Greece and Egypt, and the Holy Land. This month a party is announced as starting for the East under the arrangements of Mr. Gaze, of Southampton. Of a previous tour under his guidance we find the following notice in the *Hampshire Independent*:—"Passing through France and Switzerland, over the Mont Cenis line of railway, the party proceeded to Bologna and Ancona, and thence to Rome and Naples, visiting Pompeii and ascending Mount Vesuvius, which they were so fortunate as to witness in a state of eruption. The Brindisi route was adopted to Alexandria, as being the shortest sea passage. Cairo was next reached, and a week devoted to excursions to the Pyramids of Gizeh, the Ibis pits and Serapeum at Sakhara, and other specially interesting points. Thence, crossing a part of the Desert and the land of Goshen, and passing the remains of Pithom and Rameses, the ancient treasure cities of the Pharaohs, the party visited Ishmalia, for the purpose of inspecting the Great Maritime Canal now in course of formation across the Isthmus of Suez. Here great courtesy was shown to the travellers, every facility being afforded them, and a special steamer placed at their disposal, by which they traversed the whole length of the canal to Port Said, the point of entrance from the Mediterranean, from whence they proceeded to Joppa and on to Jerusalem. Nearly a month was then devoted to the Holy City, a tour to Jericho, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem, &c., and thence by Bethel, Shiloh, Sychar, Samaria, Jezreel, Nain, Endor, Gilboa, Mount Tabor, Nazareth, and Tiberias. After a day on the Lake of Galilee, and a visit to Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, they pushed on to Dan, Cæsarea, Philippi, and Damascus. At this ancient city they received an invitation to the house of Abd-el-Kader, and were most kindly entertained by the celebrated Algerian chief. Instead of crossing westward to the coast, a detour of about five days was then made to see the stupendous ruins of Baalbec. They then embarked at Beyrout by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, and visited Cyprus, and on by Rhodes and Smyrna to Syria, and round the Morea to Corfu and Trieste. Thence, crossing the Adriatic, and halting for a day or two at Venice, the party crossed the Brenner Pass, through the Tyrol and France, reaching home the day before Christmas." The whole tour occupied about three months, and the average expense to each individual was moderate.—*Leisure Hour.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—June 24.

Luna (s.), 160 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Caffery, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Linston, Messrs. Clark, Eggins, Hill, and 3 in the steerage. S. Nutter, agent.

June 25.

Grafton (s.), 210 tons, Captain Mann, from Clarence River 23rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Haylock, Hill, Lance, Watson, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), Captain Cottier, from Brisbane 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. Stitt, Mrs. Mack, 3 children and servant, Miss Anderson, Miss Gill, Messrs. T. Harden, F. Ford, A. Mack, J. Bradly, J. Govan, S. Heywood, S. Taylor, D. M. Sinclair, H. B. Fitz, S. W. Griffith, M. H. Long, Master Darvall, and 12 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 24.

Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Freak, for New Caledonia.
Novelty, for Auckland.
Australasian Packet, for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 25.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton; Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne; Free Trader, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—June 24.

Freetrader, barque, 206 tons, Captain Robinson, for Hobart Town via Newcastle, in ballast.

Freak, brig, 217 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia.

Novelty, barque, 376 tons, Captain Nearing, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Master Henderson, Captain and Mrs. Robinson.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 24.

Gimbola, Lady of the Lake, Rosamond, from Shoalhaven, with 1303 bags maize, 9 kegs butter, 5000 feet timber, 10 cheeses, 4 bags oats, 3 pigs, 1 case eggs, 1 coop poultry, 3 bags onions, 2 bags bran, 10 dozen pumpkins, 4 coops poultry, 2 packages bacon, 2 cases eggs; Matilda, from the Brunswick River, with 21,000 feet cedar; Shamrock, Peacock, Spray, from Brisbane Water, with 22,000 feet timber, 5 cases oranges, 4 cases eggs; Spray, from Wollongong, with 207 tons coal; Surprise, Native Lass, Sacramento, Southern Cross, from Newcastle, with 553 tons coal; Star of the Sea, from the Macleay River, with 800 bags maize; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 3 bales wool, 151 bales hay, 276 hides, 18 bags turnips, 1 carriage, 16 kegs tobacco, 8 bales sheepskins, 26 dozen pumpkins, 32 bags potatoes, 49 bags oysters, 56 bags maize, 2 baskets fish, 8 cases eggs, 2 cases butter, 10 bags bacon, 1 calf, 3 horses, 28 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 24.

May Queen (s.), for the Macleay River; Peacock, for Port Hacking; Shamrock, Spray, for Brisbane Water; Matilda, for Brunswick River; Spray, for Wollongong; Mary and Edith, Native Lass, Yarra, Surprise, Vibilia, Alarm, Sacramento, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—June 25.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 13 bales wool, A. Hinchcliff; 10 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 6 bales wool, A. S. N. Co.; 5 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, T. J. Skinner; 2 bales wool, Montefiore and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 cases 6 packages, M. H. Long; 5 cases bananas, Woodward; 3 cases bananas, P. James; 10 cases vestas, 3 cases stationery, J. Davis; 6 cases pines, R. Lister; 10 cases fruit, Herrod; 1 case pines, Hargraves; 3 cases fruit, Andrews; 1 case fruit, E. S. Parkes; 1 parcel gold (61 oz. 5 dwts.), J. Frazer.

EXPORTS.—June 24.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 3 pockets hops, 3 bags coffee, Allan, Street, and Norton; 28 shooks, 48 packages, J. Powell; 61 cases corks, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 52 boxes oil, Sun Kum On; 3 cases champagne, A. Elkington; 413 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.; 817 bags maize, W. Wright; 128 bags maize, A. S. N. Co.; 3 packages, London Chartered Bank; 19 casks oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 kegs butter, M'Intyre; 20 kegs butter, 138 packages maize, C. B. Bond; 6 packages bacon, W. G. Yates; 1 case, J. Vickery; 10 empty hogsheads, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 2 cases, J. Ross; 3 packages, D. Moore; 1 case, Kensey; 1 package, M. Molony; 18 packages, Jones and Flanagan; 6 cases, J. Sands; 5 packages, Bank N. S. Wales; 2 kegs butter, J. G. Hanks; 56 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 5 packages plants, 1 bag potatoes, Baptist and Sons; 65 cases fruit, Hayes; 23 cases fruit, M'Keown; 163 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 73 cases fruit, J. Brown; 156 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 20 cases fruit, 29 bags oysters, 12 bags nuts, P. James; 60 bags oysters, 84 cases fruit, 13 bags nuts, H. Woodward; 16 kegs butter, M'Caffrey; 34 bags maize, D. Brown; 6 packages plants, Shepherd and Co.; 1 package, Purchase; 6 packages, Woods, Shortland, and Co.; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 22 bags oysters, Kimber; 20 bags nuts, 44 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 package, Union Bank; 33 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 10 bags oysters, 94 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 806 bags maize, 5 kegs butter, J. Campbell and Co.; 1 package, Telegraph Department.

Freak, for New Caledonia: 5 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 110 barrels coffee, 175 casks beans, 112 casks asphalte, 2 quarter-casks wine, 50 drums oil, 1 dray, 20 kegs nails, 38,000 tiles, 2 tons onions, 10 tons potatoes, 66 packages, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 7 packages tobacco, 13 cases beer, 2 cases cigars, 50 boxes candles, 160 bags potatoes, 60 bags flour, 100 pots, 32 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 3 packages tea, H. P. Palser; 8 packages, J. Simmons; 1 keg shot, 122 bars iron, 3 kegs powder, 5 packages, J. Keep; 14 hogsheads ale, H. Williams; 5 cases, Duguid and Co.; 300 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 4 wheels, 5 packages, Durant and Lamont; 456 pine boards, W. H. Rolfe; 6 packages, Fesq and Birrell; 3 packages tobacco, G. Moss; 50 head cattle, W. Linklater; 12 packages drapery, 3 packages, M. Myers.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 25 packages whisky, 35 cases geneva, 5 cases bitters, 41 packages brandy, 15 cases old tom, 1 hogshead rum, 14 packages wine, 27 packages tea, 30 bags rice, 20 boxes candles, 85 casks beer, 68 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 25 cases geneva, 22 packages brandy, 6 cases bitters, 1 package tobacco, 7 packages tea, 25 casks beer, 171 bags sugar, 10 packages, Thame, Walker, and Co.; 25 cases brandy, W. Church; 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases whisky, 8 packages brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 box opium, 180 bags rice, 2 bales hair, 3 packages, Sun Kum On; 50 cases brandy, Parbury, Brothers; 32 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 keg shot, 38 sheets iron, 19 kegs nails, 79 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 63 bars 8 bundles iron, 10 carron boxes, 70 bundles wire, 33 packages, J. Powell; 1 cart, 12 bales packs, 2 packages, R. G. Massie; 2 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 11 packages tea, 2 cases, Daniell, King, and Co.; 5 cases sarsaparilla, 22 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 15 bales packs, 1 package, C. Moore and Co.; 25 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 cases matches, 10 cases kerosene, 19 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 8 bags onions, 20 bales hay, 7 packages, Barker and Co.; 2 cases, Stanford and Co.; 5 packages, W. Nesbitt; 2 packages, M. Molony; 3 packages, Levick and Co.; 8 packages matting, Hodgson and Albery; 1 package, Friend and Co.; 32 bars 45 bundles iron, 1 boiler, 12 axle blocks, 37 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 16 cases fruit, 4 packages, H. Woodward; 1 package, W. Yeates; 2 packages, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, J. Isaacs; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, H. C. Brookes; 1 case, J. Vickery; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 5 packages, W. R. Hill; 3 packages, Greville and Co.; 22 bars iron, Peak Downs Copper Mining Co.; 1 case, P. Hill; 25 cases fruit, 9 packages, T. Lawless; 2 packages, G. Bolus and Son; 12 cases oil, 7 cases fruit, R. Vesey; 6 packages Butler, Brothers; 40 bags maize, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 buggy, Bell; 3 kegs butter, F. Gibbons; 5 cases boots, B. Cocks; 22 bags maize, R. Elliott; 23 bags maize, Madden and Co.; 12 bags maize, 14 bags potatoes, 2 cases fruit, J. C. Humby; 28 bags potatoes, J. Henriques; 30 bags potatoes, 22 bags maize, 1 keg butter, C. B. Bond; 30 bags maize, A. Neild; 1 waggon, W. Tough.

Novelty, for Auckland: 25 chests 59 half-chests 150 boxes tea, 86 boxes starch, 71 boxes candles, Bell and Mitchell; 30 boxes tea, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 12 half-chests tea, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 18 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 3 cases cigars, 20 cases bitters, 7 cases painkiller, 4 cases perfumery, 5 cases pipes, 1 case medicines, 18 cases sarsaparilla, 51 cases hair oil, 77 cases vestas, 55 cases chairs, 8 cases clocks, 30 cases oil, 12 bales paper, 6 cases bedsteads, 11 cases glassware, 9 cases twine, 10 cases lobsters, 36 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 10 bales bags, 30 boiler tubes, 50 barrels cement, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 85 bags sugar, Frazer and Co.; 250 boxes raisins, 34 barrels currants, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 100 bags maize, T. Nossiter and Co.; 4 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, J. Perry; 200 bags maize, T. M'Caffery; 2 cases, M. Bayley; 289 bags bone-dust, 26 packages provisions, H. Bell; 360 bags sugar, T. Scott; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 160 bags maize, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 40 cases oil, 160 bags maize, Gilfillan and Co.; 70 cases oil, Myers and Solomon; 5 packages, Saddington and Sons; 4 packages, Gedye, M'Crea, and Co.; 4 cases, Duguid and Co.; 40 packages provisions, A. Neild; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 20 bales bags, R. J. Hardy; 56 barrels cement, Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.; 659 bags sugar, R. T. Ford and Co.; 1000 bags sugar, 4 casks treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Freak, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Fiery Cross, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), and Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 24: Hawkesbury, ship, 1120 tons, Captain Sayers, for London; Lady Denison, brig, 129 tons, Captain Farnie, for Wanganui; Lion, barque, 116 tons, Captain Howard, for Hokianga, via Newcastle; Freetrader, barque, 206 tons, Captain Robinson, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle; Racer, ship, 742 tons, Captain Beaton, for Wellington, via Newcastle; Golden Sea, ship, 1418 tons, Captain Hardy, for San Francisco; John Nicholson, ship, 685 tons, Captain Webster, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

The Queensland (s.), now the property of the A. S. N. Co., made her final trial yesterday afternoon, with the greatest success. Since passing into the hands of the Company, her hull has been most minutely overhauled, and any plates or rivets that appeared in the least defective have been renewed. She has also been supplied with a new boiler and surface condensers, manufactured at the Company's works; and both in hull and machinery the Queensland is now in perfect working order. She leaves on Monday for Morpeth, in the place of the Collaroy.

The barque Tasso, which returned to port in consequence of damages received during the late gale, has nearly completed the requisite repairs at Hely and Harper's dock, and will resume her voyage for Mauritius to-morrow afternoon.

The Grafton (s.), experienced moderate westerly winds, with fine weather, throughout the passage. Passed the Helen Macgregor (s.) on Thursday, 24th instant, at 2 p.m., off Port Stephens, bound north. Crossed the Clarence bar on Wednesday, 23rd, at 7 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Friday, 25th, at 2 30 a.m. Her cargo comprises 1050 bags maize, 60 casks tallow, 3 bundles sheepskins, 300 hides, 20 cases eggs, 5 coops poultry, 12 bags bones, 20 bunches bananas, 50 oz. gold, and sundries.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane at 7.13 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd instant, cleared Moreton Bay by the South Passage, at 10.14; passed Cape Byron 5.50 p.m. same day; North Solitary 1.5 a.m. on Thursday; Smoky Cape, 6.50; Seal Rock Point 4.10 p.m.; Port Stephens 6.40 p.m. same day, and arrived at the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 3.10 a.m. on Friday. Had light S.W. and southerly winds to Port Stephens, W.S.W. and S.W. wind the remainder, with very pleasant weather throughout. The following steamers were passed during the passage—a steamer bound South off Cape Byron, supposed to be the Yarra Yarra; a steamer bound north, supposed to be the Florence Irving, at 0.50 a.m. on Thursday, 3 miles north of Mount Solitary; another steamer, supposed to be the Havilah, at 1.45 a.m. same day; a brig bound north, off the Bellinger Peak, at 4.40, and a three-masted schooner bound north, 5 miles north of Smoky Cape, at 6.20; the s.s. Balclutha, off Camden Head, at 11.9 a.m.; the s.s. Helen Macgregor, at 4.30 p.m. same day, south of Sealrock Point.

A brig, two ships, and a barque passed Kiama at 4 p.m. yesterday, bound north, also a steamer with two masts and one funnel.

18 tons machinery, &c., to R. Stewart, were omitted in the imports per Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne.

The Luna (s.) crossed the Manning River bar on the 22nd at 8 a.m., with light westerly wind; passed the steamers Havilah and Florence Irving, both bound north, in the Manning Bight; passed Seal Rock Point at 1 p.m., strong S.W. wind; Port Stephens at 5 p.m., and arrived alongside of the Caledonian Wharf at 6.30 a.m. on the 23rd. The ketch Prince Alfred came over the bar on the 21st, after having been off the bar five days before, but could not come in through stress of bad weather and a light fresh running out of the river. The ketches Oberon, Numba, Amity, and schooner Gorilla, were at the bar when the Luna left; the steamer Trio came out over at the same time. The cargo of the Luna comprises 1430 bags maize, 110 bags oysters, 18 bags 30 cases oranges, 22 cases eggs, 15 coops poultry, 19 pigs, 20 hides.

We learn by telegram from Twofold Bay that the s.s. City of Hobart, from Hobart Town, passed at 0.30 p.m. yesterday; and that the s.s. Wonga Wonga, hence for Melbourne, passed at 2.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Blackbird (s.), Sawell, from Sydney.
June 23.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 23.—Rebecca, from Sydney.
June 24.—Lavina, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 18.—Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 18.—Crawshay Bailey, from London.

DEPARTURE.

June 18.—Erna, for Callao.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 24.

25 barrels nails, 375 cases glass, 5 cases hats, 14 cases perfumery, 5 cases toilet goods, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
23 trunks boots, J. Springthorpe
7 oz. gold, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
2 cases books, J. Ferguson
50 cases 10 quarter-casks brandy, 1 hogshead rum, T. E. Ives
50 lamp columns, 1 case iron work, Gas Company
60 tons salt, J. Barlow
10 casks seeds, Swan, Brothers
200 cases beer, J. Black and Co.
6 cases cigars, Jacobs and Co.
149 cases wine, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
210 cases stout, 400 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.
4 bales canvas, A. Elkington
8 cases books and stationery, C. T. Sandon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Alarm, brig, 195, Stevens, off the Cove, Captain, agent.
Alice Cameron, brig, 367, Carter, at Market Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Annesley, ship, 952, Pearse, at Lamb's Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Arthur Pickering, whaling barque, 223, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Asie, French barque, 491, Bernard, Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Atlantic, barque, 472, Robertson, at Campbell's Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Australia, brig, 162, Brown, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Eldred and Spence, agents. For sale.
Ben Nevis, brig, 257, Evans, at Market Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.
Bruckley Castle, ship, 1016, Wallace, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Catherine Agnes, schooner, 53, Emerson, at Campbell's Wharf, R. Pile, agent.
Charlotte Andrews, 356, Vandervord, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Colonist, schooner, 165, Geach, at Market Wharf, C. Schweig and Co., agents.
Crown, brig, 230, Jewell, at Alger's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Daphne, schooner, 48, Bingham, in Farm Cove.
Day Dawn, barque, 398, Sustenance, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.
Dhollerah, ship, 1017, Sergent, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph and Co., agents. Discharging.
Earl Dalhousie, ship, 1274, Campbell, in Neutral Bay, Young and Lark, agents. For Shanghai.
Essie Black, barque, 291, Johnson, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Fanny Nicholson, 285, Carphyn, at Walker's Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Fiery Cross, ship, 694, Middleton, below Fort Macquarie, Young and Lark, agents. For Shanghai.
Florence, schooner, 76, Abson, at Corporation Wharf, Metcalfe and Powell, agents.
Flying Cloud, brig, 230, Urquhart, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Forfarshire, ship, 1238, Gaggs, in Johnston's Bay, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For Madras and Calcutta.
Free Trader, barque, 383, Robinson, at Commercial Wharf, Frazer and Co., agents.
George Vuna, schooner, 48, Gray, at Circular Wharf, Welsh, agent.
Golden Sea, ship, 1418, Hardy, at Campbell's Wharf, J. Frazer and Co., agents. For London.
Harmen, barque, 345, Dunn, at Circular Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Hawkesbury, ship, 1180, Sayers, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Heron, schooner, 91, Brown, at Grafton Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.
Humboldt, French barque, 416, Philipario, at Alger's Wharf, Curcier, Hawke, and Co., agents.
Ida, schooner, 60, ——, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents. For sale.
Indus, barque, 325, Jackson, at Commercial Wharf, R. Campbell, agent.
John Andrew, schooner, 57, Hardwick, at Patent Slip Wharf, Captain, agent. For Maryborough.
John Nicholson, ship, 685, Webster, at Moore's Wharf, J. Frazer and Co., agents. Discharging.
Jubilee, ship, 764, Constardine, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. Discharging.
Julia, schooner, 85, Tyrrell, at Patent Slip Wharf, H. W. Harper, agent. For Rockingham Bay.
Kate, barque 340, Cooper, at Market Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Lady Denison, brig, 178, Farnie, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Lady Franklin, barque, 237, Hilderbrand, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Wallach, Brothers, agents. For sale or charter.
Liberator, ship, 690, Levie, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Lion, barque, 210, Howard, Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Lizzie and Rosa, barque, 491, O'Hagen, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent. For freight or charter.
Mary and Edith, barque, 454, Webb, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Northampton, ship, 1161, Barclay, at Circular Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents. Discharging.
Pak-Wan, ship, 795, Snell, at Campbell's Wharf, Cattell, te Kloot, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Prince Alfred, barque, 161, Watson, at Grafton Wharf, Wright and Hill, agents. For Auckland.
Princess Dagmar, ship, 1009, Lewis, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. Discharging.
Racer, ship, 750, Beaton, off Neutral Bay, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Reconnaissance, barque, 208, Bowman, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents. For Norman River.
R. M. S. Malta, 1260, Barlow, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Rosario, H. M. S., 3 guns, Palmer, in Farm Cove.
Royal Saxon, ship, 799, Tucker, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents. For San Francisco.
Saint Thomas, Danish brig, 230, Thagaard, in Darling Harbour, F. G. Lender and Co., agents.
Scotsman, brig, 231, Wilks, at Circular Wharf, T. and J. Skinner, agents.
Strathdon, ship, 1010, Pile, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Strathnaver, ship, 1017, Davey, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Tasso, barque, 264, Walkley, at Healy's Dock, Heard, agent.
Walter Hood, ship, 918, Latto, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Western Empire, ship, 1245, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Cuthbert, agent. Repairing.
Wild Wave, brig, 192, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. For S. S. Islands.
Woodlark, barque, 337, Bruce, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Ziska, brig, 210, Morris, at Campbell's Wharf, H. Fisher and Co., agents.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level, Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

June 23rd, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·068	51·9	71	WNW.	0·8	15	0	0·003	4·5
P.M. 3	29·968	60·3	58	W.	1·1	15	0		
" 9	·997	51·9	78	W.	0·3	5	0		3·5
Mean ...	30·011	54·7	69·0		0·7	12	0·0		4·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·058.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 61·4 | Sun—maximum .... 95·4
Minimum .... 49·1 | Grass—minimum .... 43·6

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 58·7.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 24th—23·24 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years—49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
June 24th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·080	51·9	66	NW.	0·5	0	61·4	47·7	0·00
Newcastle.	109	29·884	54·2	73	NW.	1·0	1	63·5	46·2	0·00
South Head										
Kiandra ...	4640	25·349	34·5	90	WNW.	1·0	10	36·5	31·8	0·30
Deniliquin	410	29·726	45·5	97	Calm.	0·0	10	58·1	41·7	0·09

Astronomical Memorandum for June 25th.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	
Sun	7.7	4.57	Last quarter 2nd
Moon	6.25 p.m.	7.27 a.m.	New Moon 10th
Mercury ...	6.57 a.m.	5.6 p.m.	First quarter 17th
Venus	8.7 a.m.	5.48 p.m.	Full Moon 24th
Mars	11.15 a.m.	10.41 p.m.	
Jupiter......	3.11 a.m.	1.46 p.m.	Moon's age, 14·9 days.
Saturn	3.28 p.m.	5.29 a.m.	

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9h. 3m.; p.m., 9h. 22m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 23.—Tower Hill, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Ravenscraig, for San Francisco; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
June 24.—Sarah, for Grafton; Roxburgh Castle, for Hongkong.

KIAMA.

June 24.—A brig, two ships, and a barque, passed, bound North.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney; Leichhardt (s.), for Rockhampton.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 24.—Clarence (s.), from Brisbane.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	Calm.	Calm.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
June 24.

	9 a.m.	Ther.	Bar.	5 p.m.
Queensland.				
Woody Island	Calm. Fine			
Bowen ..	SW. Cloudy			
Clermont ...	SE. Fine			
Waverley ...	Calm. Fine			
Nebo ..	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood ..	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah ..	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane ..	Calm. Fine	30·004		
Toowoomba ...	SW. Fine			
Townsville ..	SE. Fine			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Grafton ..				
Glen Innes ..	E. Fine			W. Fine
Inverell ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Armidale ..	W. Like rain	26·734	45·	W. Fine
Tamworth ..	Calm. Overcast			NW. Cloudy
Narrabri ...	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Murrurundi ..	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Singleton ..	SW. Fine			W. Fine
Maitland ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Fine			WSW. Fine
Newcastle ..	NW. Fine	29·944	55·5	NW. Fine
Windsor ..	W. Sharp frost			W. Fine
Sydney ..	WSW. Fine			W. Fine
South Head ..	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Wollongong ..	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Kiama ..	Calm. Fine			WSW. Cloudy
Mt. Victoria ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Bathurst ..	W. Cloudy	27·852	51·	W. Cloudy
Mudgee ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Merriwa ..	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wellington ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange ..	Calm. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes ..	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Young ..	SW. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Thick fog			Calm. Cloudy
Urana ..	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Like rain	29·768	52·	Calm. Cloudy
Hay ..	W. Dull			Calm. Fine
Moulamein ...	NE. Dull			Calm. Fine
Balranald ...	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Euston ...	SSE. Fine			NE., light Cloudy
Wentworth ...	SE. Fine			S. Dull, like rain
Goulburn ...	W. Fine			SSW. Dull
Braidwood ..	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Araluen ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moruya ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bombala ..	W. Cold			W. Fine
Cooma ..	NW. Fine			S. Fine
Eden ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Yass ..	N. Fine			N. Dull
Gundagai ..	Calm. Fine			W. Cloudy
Tumut ..	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Kiandra ...	WNW. Snowing	25·354	35·	NW. Snowing
Albury ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Victoria.				
Melbourne ...	N. Dull	30·057	50·5	
Queenscliff ...	WbyN. Overcast	30·03	50·	
Cape Schanck ..	Calm. Misty	29·78	53·	
Cape Otway ...	N. Fine	29·790	53·	
Portland ...	NE. Fine	30·016	50·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay ..	N. Fine	29·920	51·4	
Adelaide ...	N. Dull	29·806	52·9	
M'Donnell Bay	NNW. Fine			

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

The *Economist* newspaper of the 13th March would form a very respectable volume. It embraces the progress of the nation in its commercial and financial interests, and presents a general view of the condition of other countries in whose policy or trade Great Britain is concerned. The general impression of the whole is perhaps favourable, inasmuch as it seems to mark the close of one disastrous period and the formation and growth of a new and better system. We need not dwell on the ruinous consequences of over-speculation, or on the mischief inflicted on the cotton districts by the American war. These have been standing topics for several years. The railways of England have also involved the capital of innumerable persons, and it is only through heavy loss and a less competitive system that better results can be foreseen. The plan of making railways upon borrowed capital introduced many of these unprofitable undertakings. The story of railroads, if fairly told, would cast a deep shadow on English reputation, and display one unbroken tissue of fraud. The Parliament itself is deeply involved. The expenses of committees and lawyers, the exorbitant demands of landholders, the dishonest proposals of competing lines, the illusive capital, the manufactured shares, the fictitious profits and balance-sheets,—all these put together would lead a hasty person to conclude that one-half of the nation are swindlers and the other dupes. The conclusion would indeed be untrue. Men are led on by a common impulse which it is impossible to analyse, and become deceivers by being deceived. Nothing, however, can prevent the consequences of that blind and fatal trust to which men are so prone, notwithstanding their contrary protestations.

The review of the year has its brighter side. Notwithstanding many losses of cattle, and failures of crops, the farmer gathered a corn harvest of unsurpassed richness. In 1825, itself a disastrous year, there was a similar drought and the same degree of cereal fertility. The iron trade is not only extending, but improving in the quality of its produce. The Bessemer process is not unlikely to be superseded by a better, and steel is taking the place of iron. The orders from foreign countries for rails have set the ironmasters in motion. The Emperor of Russia is now a great customer, and is constructing, upon a gigantic scale, these means of intercourse between different parts of this empire.

It is noticeable how various countries in their turn obtain a sudden impulse by the influx of unexpected wealth. Hungary received, two years ago, an enormous amount of money in exchange for its superabundant harvest, and by the stimulus not only relieved an exhausted treasury but promoted the industry of the people. Of ten millions spent on the Abyssinian war, four millions consisted of gold and silver circulated through Egypt and the adjacent countries. This, in addition to the vast sums expended on the Isthmus of Suez as well as the prodigious price of cotton and the increase of its production, has poured into these lands precisely what they wanted, and assisted in their rapid development.

The most disheartening account of the year relates to the cotton trade. The high price and short supply have reduced the mills to short time, and raised once more the question of wages. Many of the millowners have been long working at a loss, in the hope of a revival; but this, of course, cannot continue, and the adjustment of wages will again occasion those conflicts which produce too often a lasting animosity, besides exhausting the contending parties. This diminution of supply is supposed to arise chiefly from the Southern emancipation, which has diverted from the old forms of labour many of the blacks. It is said by Captain Hickson, of the Royal Engineers—deputed to visit America by persons interested in the cotton trade—that "it is probable at least one-fourth of the old negro labour is already lost to the agriculture of the South. The mortality among the black population has been very large; and to this loss must be added a great number of intelligent hands who were impressed, or who enlisted in the Federal armies; and those who escaped enlistment have swarmed into the large towns, where they find employment more suited to their taste." The result is, that while the mills have increased, the cotton received has diminished; and instead of 4,675,000 bales, not more than 3,000,000 are likely to be gathered. Egypt, however, India, and Brazil are important cotton markets, and the expansion of the producing interest is, upon the whole, safer than dependence upon one country.

In giving a report of the gold production it is alleged that, so far from excess, we are not unlikely to suffer from deficiency. The quantity indeed is diminished, and, unless some new fields are opened, this decrease will be felt. Our readers will recall the outcry about the depreciation in the value of gold and silver. The enormous expansion and increase of trade in all countries, and demand for capital for the purposes of war and construction, have for the present prevented any such serious decline. Our relations with America naturally suffer from the policy adopted by that country. Its protective system has not, however, greatly improved its own condition, if we may rely upon statistics. A calculation in the *Times*, of April 23rd, by the Hon. David Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, shows that while the cost of subsistence has increased 78 per cent. compared with 1861, the increase of wages is only 50 per cent. for labourers, and for mechanics 60 per cent., and that there were 108,260 out of a population of 750,000 receiving relief from the guardians of the poor in Philadelphia. Mr. Horace Greeley writes, in January, 1869:—"I estimate that there are at this moment half a million of persons, within sight of our city steeples, who are hungry and destitute, because they or their parents can find nothing to do." With a protective system so universal, it is shown that it is not in this direction relief can be found. It might be perhaps desirable for Miss Coutts, in proposing to transfer the poor of London to America, to pay some attention to these Trans-Atlantic statistics.

Such is the resource and power displayed in this history. We are strongly impressed with the feebleness of all individual causes, and the subjection of all human affairs to a control which some will attribute to Providence and some to chance; but no one to mere human guidance. The whole world is influenced and impelled by causes often obscure, incapable of analysis, and working with irresistible force. It is by the movement of this vast machinery that the millions of human beings are clothed, fed, and supplied from day to day; and the extent of that subsistence seems upon the whole to depend upon a co-operation liable always to be distracted and diverted.

An occasional glance at English rural affairs is highly desirable for those who are similarly occupied in this colony. It teaches them that the checks to progress and the discouragements to industry are not all antipodal. Much of the disappointment here felt is due to an unnatural inflation of ideas respecting the proportion which profit ought to bear to endeavour. Men become impatient of the natural course of slow accumulation. The "pile" must be made quickly to suit them, and anything that checks them in grasping a sudden independence, with its accompanying immunity from further toil, is generally regarded as an unparalleled hardship. In proportion as expectations are raised disappointments are felt. Some men are crushed by misadventures which others will scarcely feel; the difference in effect being due to the importance attached to the result. It is therefore well for men that their expectations should be moderate, lest a want of success should so depress the mind as to deprive them of the desire to avail themselves of a multitude of untried resources which generally remain open for those who, entertaining a profound belief in the final success of perseverance, and the moral value of temporary checks, meet all hindrances to the realisations of hope with philosophic equanimity, and a dogged determination to win.

The British farmer and grazier are as much exposed to losses as their contemporaries in this land; but, for the reason that they expect loss, their losses affect them less. They do not cast their die upon the upstart of one year, but are content to abide the average of years. They avoid a dependence upon one crop, content to lose the benefit of exceptional gains in order to escape the calamity of exceptional losses. By this means farming is reduced from a speculation to a steady business, for when a bad season does occur, a portion only of the crops suffers by it. The reverses of the farming community of the United Kingdom, during the last eight years, have been frequent and severe. Drought and flood have followed each other in quick succession, and disease has ravaged both flocks and herds. Rains have fallen in the autumn and prevented the sowing of wheat and the preparation for other crops; the spring has been dry and unfavourable to the formation of a proper seed-bed for spring-sown cereals; the summer has been early, and of so great heat that the cereals have suffered, and the root crops, on which dependence is placed for the manufacture of mutton and beef during the winter months, are altogether wanting, which is the case this year. It is a usual custom to place one-fourth of the farm under roots and such herbaceous plants as yield cattle fodder. These succulents, with the straw of the cereals, and home-grown or purchased grain, produce two good returns, without which the farmer would find it difficult to get along—one in the shape of meat, and the other in that of manure.

Last summer was most unfavourable to root crops almost throughout the British Isles, also to the cereal crops on some soils, and to hay. The cattle and sheep were starved during the spring and summer, consuming on the pastures such stores of hay, from the abundant crop of 1865, as were in existence; and to keep them from being starved during the winter recourse had to be made to all sorts of feeding materials. A great many graziers, foreseeing the state of things in the winter, forbore to keep the stock they had with difficulty carried through the summer, and sent them to market in store condition. But a large majority faced the difficulty, and from some of these, statements appear in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal* detailing the ingenious devices they have been driven to to supply the deficiency in the root crop. While searching for suitable feeding stuffs some valuable discoveries have been made, and many a man who has been accustomed to regard the making of fat meat without turnips and mangel-wurzel an impossibility, has come to find that his resources are practically multiplied instead of curtailed.

It is by no means our intention to enter into the particulars of these narrations. The simple object in referring to them here is to furnish an additional incentive to those who are at present interested in supplying the English market with preserved meat. Disease has sadly thinned the flocks and herds, and reduced the ability of the mother country to satisfy her own wants from her own resources. The natural annual increase is far below the demands of the population, and a serious trespass is being made on future supplies by the practice of cattle breeders in sending immature half-fed animals to the slaughterer, either because keep is scarce or prices are high. These facts seem to prove that the demand of England is not likely to fall off for some time to come; for, unless South America can make any large contribution to the British larder, the grazing lands of Europe will fail to produce any sensible effect on the deficiency. They are, therefore, in our favour; and what can be done should be done, and done at once, to turn from the destroying to the preserving of meat, for which a fine market is open. It is difficult to understand why men who have beheld their property month by month depreciating should not have attempted before this to save themselves by the adoption of one or more of the processes that have proved successful. Dr. Lethery's process has been for some time open to the world, and has for more than twelve months been practised at Melbourne. Mutton treated in accordance with his advice has found a very cordial welcome in London, and surely while sheep can be bought here at 2d. or 2½d. per lb. and the price in England is 8d. per lb. wholesale, a sufficient margin may be found for a profitable trade. Every addition to the supply of course tends to lower the price in London and to raise it here; but a great deal may be sent from these colonies before such a result is perceptible.

Should the exportation of meat from Sydney ever assume important dimensions, a complete change will be necessitated in the husbandry of the County of Cumberland. Unless feeding paddocks and slaughter houses are made around the points where the railway taps the grazing districts, and meat is there preserved and forwarded by rail, and delivered upon the quays ready for shipment, it is clear that the process of fattening must be carried on around Sydney. It will never do to attempt to supply London with either travelled sheep or bullocks, nor should so wasteful a system be contemplated. An example or two of what capital can accomplish with land said to be worthless, will soon have the effect of transforming this abused county; and, poor as the soil may be, we venture to predict a money return from extensive breadths of fine fodder crops that will be the envy of other districts more richly endowed by nature.

Railway Rolling Stock.—We understand that the principle of obtaining railway engines, carriages, and other rolling stock in the colony was first determined upon by the late Minister of Works, the Hon. James Byrnes, who, before leaving office, caused plans, specifications, and schedules to be prepared, and advertisements inserted in the *Gazette*, inviting tenders for the supply of such quantities of rolling stock as might be required for a period of five years. Numerous, and some of them eligible tenders, in answer to the advertisements, from Victoria as well as from New South Wales, were sent in shortly after the Martin Government retired from office.

St. Andrew's Scots Church.—A meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Scots Church was held yesterday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means by which a vacancy of two weeks, caused by the departure of the Rev. Mr. Dougall, and prior to meeting of the Presbytery, might be filled. The Moderator, the Rev. James Milne, acted as chairman of the meeting. After prayer, he read the advertisement by which those present were called together, and the rules of the General Assembly applicable to the position in which they were placed. Mr. Anderson, one of the elders of the church, stated to the meeting that the session of the church in the meantime acted as the vehicle for the wishes of the congregation in regard to the proceedings necessary in reference to the filling up of the vacancy which had occurred of two weeks in the ministerial labours of the church. He further intimated to them that the Rev. Mr. Purves, late of Maitland, had kindly condescended to preach in their church on Sunday first, and that on the second Lord's Day another clergyman would be provided. Mr. Begg moved, and Mr. Stewart seconded, the following motion,—"That the kind offer of Mr. Purves be accepted, and that the session be empowered to provide for the following Sunday—that prior to the meeting of the Presbytery, by whom further provision will be made." The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. The benediction having been pronounced by the Moderator, the meeting came to a close.

The New Town-hall Works.—The excavations for the foundations of the new Town-hall are being rapidly proceeded with, and the contractors, Messrs. Kelly and M'Leod, expect to have this part of their task completed next week. The weather, however, will have a good deal to do with the question of time, and if there is rain the work will of course be protracted. Strange to say, no human remains have yet been found by the workmen, who have dug up a large portion of the old cemetery at a place where it was most thickly studded with tombs. Coffins have been turned up, shattered fragments of wood and mouldering ornaments, but not a trace of the bodies which they once contained remains. Not even a single bone has been seen. Every vestige of those who were buried in this cemetery, which has been disused for more than forty years, has disappeared.

Bushman's Home.—A few gentlemen yesterday met in the Police Magistrate's room, at the Central Police Office, with a view to consider the best means of instituting a "Bushman's Home." Considering that so small attendance may be attributable to insufficient publicity, the gentlemen present resolved upon adjourning until 4 o'clock on Thursday next. It may be as well to take this opportunity of stating that the proposed Bushman's Home is not to be, in a pecuniary sense, a *charitable* institution. The object is to provide a home for shepherds, stockmen, diggers, and other country labouring folk who, having laboured long and hard in the bush, have occasion whether on business or pleasure, to come to Sydney, where they may be both comfortably and economically lodged, and be protected from the harpies who are on the lookout for such sort of persons for the purpose of victimising them. It is proposed that the home shall be provided with a library, and with such other advantages as may be considered likely to make it attractive as well as comfortable and economical for the residents. A registry office is included in the plan, by which it is considered that the interests of the employers and the employed will be mutually promoted, and free of charge. The total abstinence principle is to be strictly adhered to. Some little outlay will of course be necessary in the commencement of the institution, but it is confidently anticipated that when once it shall be known in the country that such a home has been opened in Sydney it will be at least self-supporting.

Fire.—About twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was given at the office of the Insurance Brigade, Bathurst-street, by a baker and a constable. The scene of the fire was found to be in the back premises in the occupation of Mr. R. Woodham, butcher. Part of the outbuildings are reached by a gateway in George-street, a short distance from Park-street, and nearly opposite the Central Police Office, but the shed in which the fire originated is accessible by way of Park-street. The shed, which is of wood, and covered with corrugated iron, is used not only for chopping meat, but for a smoking-house. The work of smoking the hams is done by their being suspended over a fire of sawdust. In all probability the fat, in its exudation from the hams while they were undergoing the process, fell on some combustible or other on the floor, setting fire to it. It is said that at the time of the place being closed for the evening—10 o'clock everything was seen to be quite safe, and the fire in its proper order. How the fire originated is not for a certainty known, but early in the morning, as before stated, it was discovered by a constable, and a baker in the employ of Hardie and Mitchell. On the receipt of the intelligence, Mr. Bown started off with a hydrant, which he at once attached to the main in Park-street, and was closely followed by the Insurance manual engine. The fire was soon put out by their assistance, and on the arrival of the firemen they found that several of the men in the employ of Mr. Woodham, Mr. Emery, confectioner, and several others, with buckets of water, did what they could to put the fire out, but they were much retarded by the material of which the roof was made. The fire was soon extinguished after the arrival of the engines—that of No. 2 Company of Volunteers being also on the ground. The fire was confined to the premises, which were only partially destroyed. While engaged on the roof, Mr. Murray, foreman of the Insurance Brigade, had the mishap to sustain an injury to his foot, by treading on an iron spike on one of the rafters, and being a rather heavy man, his weight forced it into the hollow of his foot. The shed in which the fire originated is not insured.

The Late Fatal Accident at the Heads.—Two pilot boats, belonging to Messrs. Cork and Cootes, and Plairfair's butcher's boat, resumed the search for the body of the late Norris Siddons yesterday, but without success.

Return of his Excellency.—The Earl of Belmore returned to Sydney yesterday evening by the steamship Morpeth, and landed at the Government jetty.

Richmond Park.—The committee of the Richmond Park have been actively engaged in carrying out the improvements of the park ground. The plan of Mr. Surveyor Pitt was accepted, according to which the ground is laid out. This design, now complete, gives a fine oval of about five acres of ground suitable for field sports, and leaves a border on all sides of thirty feet in depth for planting ornamental trees. The committee have formed the ways and levelled the ground to the extent that the funds at their disposal would allow. Many resident gentlemen contributed much of the labour which was required for the carrying out of this work. The committee are now anxious to plant suitable trees in the park, and in order to do so this season a deputation was appointed at their last meeting to wait upon the Colonial Secretary to obtain a grant of money, such as other kindred works of improvement in this way receive.

Accident from a Needle.—The *Singleton Times* of Wednesday says:—One day last week, a little girl about six years of age, daughter of Mr. James Scobie, of Newington, was reaching for something over one of the boxes in the stable, when a needle she had just previously put in the front of her dress pierced her chest, and broke. A few minutes after the accident the child became sick, and it was feared that the needle had found its way into some vital spot. Mr. Scobie at once took his little child into town, and consulted with two medical gentlemen, when it was resolved, under the circumstances, to hazard an operation. The child was placed under the influence of chloroform, and after some skilful management by the two medical gentlemen, a hold was secured of the end of the needle, and drawn out, although to do so required the utmost strength and precaution. We are happy to add that the tiny patient has almost recovered from the very serious shock she had sustained.

Fatal Accident.—Intelligence reached town from Narrabri on Friday last (says the *Singleton Times*) that a promising young man, twenty-one years of age, named Hugh Urquhart, son of Mrs. Urquhart, of Singleton, had fallen accidentally from his horse, and was lying dangerously ill from the effects of it. Mrs. Urquhart, the unhappy mother, left Singleton the next morning for Narrabri, but was only in time to perform the last sad offices to her dying son. Mr. Urquhart had been for some time past superintendent on one of the stations of Mr. Alexander Munro, the Mayor of Singleton, and had applied himself so sedulously to the education of his mind, that he was about to leave the colony for a time to prosecute his studies at one of the Universities of his native land.

Bathurst Bishopric Endowment Fund.—The *Bathurst Times* reports:—The Committee of this fund met on Tuesday afternoon, at 3, the Bishop of Sydney in the chair. The right reverend chairman made a financial statement, to the effect that £8663 18s. had been subscribed in the colony, and £1000 had been given by the Christian Knowledge Society in England. The total required to be raised in the colony was £10,000. He then stated the circumstances under which the Rev. S. E. Marsden had been accepted by the Archbishop of Canterbury as the clergyman recommended to the Crown for appointment to the bishopric. Letters of Mr. Marsden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop Ryan were read, and the right reverend chairman gave some particulars respecting Mr. Marsden's high character, and stated that he had achieved for himself distinction as an earnest, zealous, and successful clergyman. The members of the committee were fully satisfied that the appointment was a very satisfactory one.

Singular Powder Accident.—An accident happened on Monday to Master Croaker, son of Mr. Croaker, auctioneer, which (says the *Bathurst Times*) fortunately was not attended with fatal consequences. His brother was shooting in the vicinity of Caloola Creek, and while carrying out a supply of powder to him, contained in a flask, which was in his pocket, the powder exploded, scorching him severely on the lower part of the abdomen. Dr. Machattie was promptly in attendance, and the sufferer is now considered out of danger. It was found, on examination of the pocket in which the flask was placed, that a lucifer match had accidentally ignited and fired some loose powder which was in his pocket, and by this means the powder in the flask had caught.

Fire at Rockley.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last (reports the *Bathurst Free Press*) it was discovered that the public-house in the occupation of Mr. Murphy, at Rockley, was on fire. When first seen the fire was burning near the chimney on the outside of the building, and as the building was composed of boxwood slabs, lathed and plastered, it burned so fiercely that it was impossible to get the flames under. The adjoining building, containing ten rooms, was attached by a verandah to the one first seen burning, and both buildings were totally destroyed; nearly all the furniture, of the estimated value of £70, was also consumed by the flames. The police, who were promptly on the spot, and the residents of the neighbourhood, succeeded by great and persevering exertions in preserving the surrounding buildings from the flames and in saving some few articles of linen, &c., from the burning buildings. Mr. Murphy, the landlord, had left home on the previous day and had not returned when the fire took place. Mrs. Murphy asserts that there was no fire, during the whole day, in the room where the fire was first discovered, and the general impression in the neighbourhood appears to be that the building was wilfully fired on the outside.

The Conviction of Hugh Levinger.—We learn from the *Argus* that the trial of Hugh Levinger for the alleged murder of three Polynesian natives at the Island of Peamma, in October last, was resumed on Friday at the Supreme Court. Three or four natives of the South Sea Islands were examined for the prosecution. They seemed extremely intelligent, one of them speaking the English language very correctly, and all of them being able to read. Mr. Justice Williams summed up the evidence in a manner somewhat favourable to the prisoner. He stated that manslaughter was out of the question, and that the jury would have to decide as to whether the prisoner was guilty or otherwise of murder. As the Attorney-General, however, took exception to this ruling, his Honor left the question of manslaughter to the jury, reserving the question as to whether there was evidence to go to the jury either of manslaughter or murder. The jury retired about 6 o'clock, and shortly before 10 o'clock returned with a verdict of manslaughter. His Honor stated that he would not pronounce sentence until the full Court had decided if the jury could give a verdict of manslaughter on the evidence. He would grant bail in two sureties of £1000 each, and the prisoner himself in £2000.

Grand Masonic Ball.—A grand Masonic ball, in celebration of the midwinter festival of St. John, came off last night at the Masonic Hall, York-street, and proved to be, in all respects, a most unqualified success. The occasion was one on which members of the mystic fraternity have ever been wont to assemble for the practical manifestation of brotherly feeling and good fellowship, and that not only amongst themselves and their families, but also as between them and all their friends. The ball originated with Lodge 267, of the Irish Constitution, and Lodge Woolloomooloo (No. 386), of the Scottish Constitution; but Masons of all the three constitutions were very numerously represented. The Right Worshipful Masters, Brothers Lewis and Priestly, had evidently done their utmost to make it a comprehensive affair, and their efforts must have been very favourably viewed by the Order at large. There were about 500 persons present. The hall was prepared for the festivities by Br. William Walker with very great taste; many of the decorations being not less novel than appropriate and suggestive. The sides of the hall were decked with banners and national flags, wreaths of flowers, heraldic shields, and pictures. On the eastern wall was an escutcheon with the Arms of the Scottish Branch of the Order, empaling the Red Lion of Scotland. Below the arms was an excellent portrait of Br. Priestly, the R.W.M. of Lodge Woolloomooloo. To the right of this picture was a portrait of the late Mr. Robert Campbell (who was the Provincial Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution in this colony); and on the left was a well executed likeness of Br. John Clark, P.D.P.G.M. of the Irish Constitution. To the left of Br. Clark's picture was a portrait of Brother the late Earl of Durham. On the shields round the room were the arms of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland alternately. On the face of the western gallery, in the centre, was a painting of the Royal Arms of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, with a handsome group of national flags. On the western wall above were two Royal Standards, in which the Harp of Ireland and the three Lions of England, occupied the most prominent place. There was an excellent band of music in attendance. The festivities were honoured by the presence of Br. John Sutherland (Minister of Public Works), Br. Walter Renny (the Mayor of Sydney), Br. Dr. Sedgewick, Br. F. B. Davidson, Br. W. Comins, and other distinguished Masons. The ball was opened at 9 o'clock by R. W. M. Henry Priestly and the Mayoress. The dancing was continued until midnight, when the brethren laid aside their aprons and prepared for refreshment with their fair partners in the dance. The supper and ball-room refreshments were supplied by Signor Compagnoni, and were worthy of the occasion. Br. John Clark acted as master of ceremonies, and his arrangements gave universal satisfaction. The ball was not over until an advanced hour this morning.

Masonic Banquet.—The Masonic Festival of St. John was celebrated last night by several of the brethren of the Scotch Lodges, by a banquet, held at Brother John Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street. From sixty to eighty brethren belonging to the various lodges under the Scottish Constitution sat down to a *recherché* and elegantly served banquet, provided by M. Compagnoni. Brother W. Vial, R.W.M. of the Lodge of St. Andrew, presided, and Acting-Provincial Grand Master Brother Dr. Sedgwick was also present. The Senior Warden's chair was occupied by Brother Jamison, R.W.M. of the Lodge Tarbolton, and the Junior Warden's chair by Brother Rofe, R.W.M. of the Newtown Lodge Kilwinning. All the toasts were proposed by the president. The first was that of the "Queen and the Craft," which was drunk with Scottish honours, the company also singing the National Anthem. The second toast was that of "Brother his Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Wales." The toast was received with the highest honours, the company joining in the song "God bless the Prince of Wales." The other toasts were "The three Grand Lodges—England, Ireland, and Scotland," and "Speedy relief to distressed Freemasons throughout the globe." These toasts were also drunk with the highest honours.

The Prince of Wales Opera House.—Mr. Talbot takes his benefit this evening, and will then make his last appearance prior to his return to Melbourne. The programme offered is very attractive, as, in addition to Mr. Talbot's performance of scenes from a number of his best Shakespearian representations, Mr. R. Stewart will play Bonnefoi, in "A Model of a Wife," which was so favourably received on a previous occasion.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WAVERLEY (QUEENSLAND).

THURSDAY.

The Amy Robsart arrived here yesterday; on the 15th instant she encountered a heavy gale, and was compelled to throw overboard four tanks, four tons of potatoes, and twenty bags of maize. The next day a man was, unfortunately, washed overboard and lost.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Land Bill was read a second time last night, on the following division:—Ayes, 51; noes, 15. Many of the Opposition voted with the ayes, intending, if possible, to effect alterations in committee. The leaders of the Opposition did not desire a division, but the Ministerialists forced it on.

The argument on the point reserved in Levinger's case, as to whether the jury could return a verdict of manslaughter, has been part heard to-day.

Weigart, charged with being concerned in the Swamp murder, has been further remanded.

The Thomas Brown's cargo of Peruvian sugars will be offered at auction to-morrow.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tasmanian (s.), from Launceston.

SAILED.—Armistice, barque, Eurydice, ship, Westfold, barque, The Bruce, British Prince, and Lightning, ships, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Mining excitement continues, principally caused by the highly favourable news from the Prince Alfred and neighbouring mines; no less than 222 mineral sections have been taken up during the last six weeks.

Downer still lies in a very precarious state.

The Gulnare, it is now stated, will sail for the Northern Territory on Saturday, if possible.

Weather very wet and cold.

The corn market is unaltered.

STORMS AND FLOODS ON THE CLARENCE.

(*From the Grafton Observer, June 19.*)

AFTER some weeks of fine weather, gratifying especially to the farmers, we have to chronicle the visit of heavy rains and storms. So far as we can learn, these rains and storms have extended along the eastern coast, at least suspending communication by sea, and we fear they have done much harm to shipping. Monday morning dawned with a threatening aspect, and about mid-day the rain began to fall generally over the district. Towards evening the rain was very heavy, accompanied occasionally by thunder and lightning, and coming up from the coast in heavy black banks. All Monday night the wind and rain were continuous, but on Thursday forenoon the latter swept up from the east in occasional storms, and as the wind was inclined to be shifting many hoped that the weather would clear up. During that evening, however, the torrents recommenced, and it continued to pour down during the whole of Tuesday night and all Wednesday and Wednesday night. Thursday and Friday were stormy, with occasional showers.

The effect of the rains has been the temporary suspension of farming operations. Fortunately the previous fine weather was used up in getting in the late crop of maize, so that little has been left to the merciless storms that have succeeded. Mostly it is safe in the barns, waiting for better weather to bag it ready for market. We may add here that the farmers everywhere are pleased with the abundant crops, but generally it will be kept till the price advance; the steady low prices will not encourage shipment.

The effect of the rain storms on the low grounds and on the river was plain on Thursday morning. About 8 o'clock the river waters were coloured two miles below Grafton, and the steady flow of the rainwater from the Upper Clarence had a strong effect at that time in keeping back the flood tide. The river about Grafton rose perceptibly during the day, and the *debris* and logs floating in the stream showed that the flood had commenced relieving the banks on the Upper Clarence of the heaps of corn husks with which they had been dotted since gathering the late crop. Yesterday morning the river at Grafton had risen some six or seven feet, washing below the Steam Companies' Wharf, and covering the lower end of the Corporation Wharf. This and the water from the town had given a considerable rise to Alumy Creek. The low-lying lands were generally covered on Thursday, and the large swamps in the neighbourhood of Grafton, and lower down the river, which were being pretty well dried up, have again filled. Up to the time of writing the cane crops stand well, but as few of the planters have trashed their old cane, we shall not be surprised if the combined weight of the wind and rain level much of it to the ground. If so, it will be a caution not to neglect trashing in the future.

CADET CORPS, NEWINGTON COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Earl of Belmore has been pleased—at the instance of the Rev. J. H. Fletcher—to accept the services of the pupils of the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, at Newington, on the Parramatta River, for the formation of a Volunteer Cadet Corps. The designation of the corps is to be "The Cadet Corps of Newington College." This corps was taken on the strength of the Volunteer Force of New South Wales from the 18th, by a Brigade Order, dated the 22nd instant.

ACCIDENT BY A HARROW.—A fearful accident happened to Mr. William Lewis, of Cundle Point, last week. He was gathering cornstalks with a harrow, and at a moment when he had placed this implement on an end, something tripped him, he fell, and the harrow also came down—one of the tines passing through the calf of his leg. He was unable to extricate himself from this painful position, until the horses had dragged him a considerable distance.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.—Saturday's *Argus* says:—The publication of the weights for the Melbourne Cup caused a considerable improvement in the betting market yesterday, and a large amount of business was transacted. The horse that met with most support was Sheet Anchor, about whose chance many people appeared particularly enthusiastic. He was backed to win something like £10,000, at prices ranging from 1000 to 30 to 1000 to 50. Detective was backed at 100 to 6; The Earl at 100 to 5; Marksman and Manuka at 100 to 4 each; Barbelle at 100 to 3; Freetrader at 100 to 3; Barwon and Shenandoah at 1000 to 20 each; and Strop, Cymba, Phosphorus, and Salem Scudder at 500 to 10 each.

INDIARUBBER TIRE.—In reference to the velocipede (says the *Argus*), the latest innovation, or rather revival, of this fast period, the London scientific journals point out that the use of the indiarubber tire will make quite a revolution both in the employment of the vehicle on rough roads, and in the rate of speed and ease of working it. In 1851, at the Crystal Palace, a heavy cartwheel, tired with indiarubber, was made to pass over the hands and feet of the beholders, without giving any jerk whatever to the wheel, or the slightest sensation of pain to the experimentalists. It is believed that if the velocipede were mounted on wheels thus prepared, the necessity for the smooth road and for carriage springs could be dispensed with, while the danger to life and limb from being run over would be much diminished. It seems that some indiarubber tires have been applied to traction engines with perfect success, as they give a "bite" on the ground which exceeds all expectation; and we are assured that an almost incredible rate of speed may be thus obtained—that the velocipede can be moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour, while the muscular action of the feet of the person propelling need only be at the rate of two miles. Nay, it is said that an active young man may even drive the machine at a speed of forty miles an hour. The apparatus is thus technically described:—"Let a secondary wheel, thirty inches in diameter, provided with an indiarubber tire, be fixed on a short secondary spindle, with a crank nine inches long at each side, placed at 180 degrees; also let a pinion or nut, five inches diameter, indiarubber tired, be fixed on the centre of the main driving axle, the bite of the two being equal to that of any gearing; attach two long horizontal pedals to the cranks, with shoes provided with small friction rollers, and the machine will be complete." As for the obstacles in the way, a machine moving with such speed would, like a railway carriage, require a road to itself, for no plan has yet been suggested to prevent horses from shying in the presence of these swift machines, or to save pedestrians from being knocked over, though by ever such elastic buffers. Moreover, it seems that the patent vulcanized indiarubber tire, which is capable of accomplishing such things, has been locked up for over a hundred years by the absurd state of our patent laws; and that every portion of the process is stuck over with patents like quills on a porcupine. It is quite sure to be dragged from obscurity, however, now that the velocipede, in an improved form, has again come into fashion.

ABORIGINAL JEALOUSY.—The *Kilmore Free Press* states that "Johnny Hillet, with his lubra, natives of Tabilk, on the Goulburn, lived together in a mia-mia, as those people generally do, sometimes happy, and at intervals jolly and merry, but always kind and generous to each other, the lubra generally providing for her 'pretty Johnny.' But, alas! for the frailties of human nature; an occurrence soon happened which separated the happy pair. An American black, named Joseph Bond, went to live at Tabilk, and casting a soft glance on Johnny's rib, which seems to have been reciprocally received, Johnny became alarmed, talked the matter over with his rival, who gave him no satisfaction, but seemed delighted in teasing poor Hillet. On the 4th instant Hillet, perceiving something that did not please him between Bond and his spouse, threatened, if Bond did not quit his lubra, he would have satisfaction; whereupon Bond told him he would send him to ——, and, suiting the action to the word, drew a knife and launched it into the bowels of poor Johnny. The cries of the lubra were pitiable on perceiving her beloved thus brutally treated, and her mournful screams soon attracted the neighbours, who arrested Bond. Johnny, who was assiduously attended by Dr. Maxwell, died on the 7th instant. At a coroner's inquest held on the body, the prisoner was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter."

CASE OF THE DAPHNE.

THE hearing of evidence in this case, adjourned from Tuesday, was resumed yesterday at the Water Police Court, before their Worships the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. H. H. Voss, and Mr. A. Learmonth.

George Palmer, commander of H.M.S. Rosario, resworn and further examined by Mr. Windeyer: When I went on board the Daphne, I attempted to communicate with the natives there through Mr. Thurston, who knew the Fijian language; I suggested to him questions, in order to ascertain whether the crew could communicate with the passengers on board; nearly all the boat's crew spoke broken English, something like Canton English; Mr. Thurston used language which I believe to be Fiji, and also spoke in English so that I thoroughly understood what was going on; the boat's crew consisted of Loyalty Islanders; prisoner was close by, and I think he heard what was going on; the purport of one of the questions was as to how the natives were got on board; Paterson, the cook and steward, addressed one of them (I think his name is Dick) in his own language, which I did not understand; Mr. Thurston spoke to only one of the crew, the coxswain, and addressed him in his own language, which he appeared to understand; after he had done so he could get no further answer to any questions; he turned round to me and said it is very evident we shall get no more out of them, owing to the coxswain having said this, whatever it was; it also struck me so; the prisoner did not offer to assist Mr. Thurston or to speak to Paterson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: There was a free passage between the two tiers of shelves round the hold; the depth of the hold was 10 feet; I am not aware that the height between the sleeping compartments is in accordance with the regulations of the Polynesian Labourers Act; the width of the after end of the passage was 5 feet, and the fore end of the passage 4 feet 1 inch; from the foremast of the vessel to the two ton tank amidships was 16 feet; there were two tiers of these shelves or platforms; the height from the higher to the lower tier was 2 feet 9 inches, but I think that does not include the beams, which would of course make it less; the height of the lower platform from the flooring of the vessel was 6 inches; that is the exact space allowed by the Polynesian Labourers Act; the height from the upper platform to the upper deck beams was 2 feet 2½ inches, and between the two platforms 2 feet 6 inches; Levuka is the port of Ovalau; Thakambau is not the king, but an important chief, and is in Bau, a small island near Viti Levu, and has nothing to do with Levuka; prisoner on coming into Levuka from the open sea could perceive a man-of-war lying there from a considerable distance, unless he came round the end of the island; if he was keeping out to sea for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a man-of-war in port he could see her fifteen miles off; he might not know from her size that the Rosario was a man-of-war; a large barque, the Anna, had been there, and we are only a small ship; a nautical man seeing the Rosario would at once conclude that she was a man-of-war, at least I should hope so; there is a large number of labourers from other islands at Fiji; I was away with Mr. Thurston at Fiji; I had been on his plantation; to the best of my belief he did not want labour on his plantation; he did not tell me so; there are a number of islanders not natives of that island working on Ovalau; there are some Vaté and Vita Levu people there; they pick up the Fiji language very quickly when employed on the stations, although the languages are totally distinct; I went for the express purpose of seeing the plantation of Wai-Dau, on the island of Ovalau; I found there that a large number of natives not belonging to the island were engaged; they appeared to be all heavily in want of labour; before prisoner had the conversation with me at the Consul's office, I had sent an officer on board the Daphne, but no steps had been taken to seize the vessel till after that conversation; I received no orders about this vessel, and did not expect, but had orders about two others; there appeared to be no disposition to conceal anything by prisoner, and he gave the fullest information about everything, so full that I was quite surprised; the natives on board did not appear to be under any restraint; there were no manacles or fastenings of any kind; there were arms on board, eight muskets and a revolver, which was the only loaded arm we discovered on board; I saw no iron gratings for the hatchway, which was large and open; for the size of the ship, I should say the hatchway was considerably larger than is usual on board coasting vessels; I am not aware that the inhabitants of the Banks's Group are usually clothed, but I know those of the New Hebrides are not clothed except with a small piece of cloth about their loins; the vessel was surprisingly clean, and the only person suffering from anything on board was this boy, who was lame; I do not think I asked the question point-blank whether there were any suits of clothes on board, but next day I asked Mr. Pritchard if he was aware that by the Queensland Act the natives engaged should be supplied with clothing; I did not discover whether there was any clothing on board or not; I saw there were no blankets; all the natives of the islands of Polynesia that I have seen have not been dressed, except those about the missionary stations; without reference to the Queensland regulations and the Polynesian Labourers Act, I do not think it an extraordinary thing that they should be naked, that being an ordinary circumstance; one special reason induced me to examine things more closely than I should have done, and that was the simple fact of seeing Ross Lewin's signature to these papers; I heard of him at every island I was at as a man-stealer and as a kidnapper; it was that fact which excited my suspicion immediately I saw the documents; the public documents of the Queensland Legislature were brought under my notice in connection with this case; I did not, before I overhauled the papers, know he was connected with any enterprise or mercantile firm in these colonies; I did not know what he was until I saw this form C, and was then surprised that he should be so employed; I saw that he was licensed to obtain native labourers; I had been at Aneiteum, Tanna, Erromango, Vaté, and lastly at Ovalau, and I heard of him everywhere I went; I heard no good of him; these blacks showed no desire to leave the vessel when I went on board; they did not hail me as their saviour; they very likely thought they were going to be killed and eaten; they were like a flock of sheep, backward at first to go, but very glad when they got on shore; the officer who had the duty of landing them wore his sword and I suppose that frightened them partly; when the two boats were at the vessel's side and the officer told them to get into them, they did not know what they were going to do; I was sorry to send the officer with his side-arms on seeing the terror it created, but it is usual to carry side-arms when on duty; I have been with the legal authorities ever since my arrival.

To the question, "Have you discovered that it would have been proper to bring the slaves with the vessel when she was brought to this port." Mr. Windeyer objected, as being immaterial and not admissible. Mr. Dalley contended that we had received evidence as to what was legal and regular, no case of slavery could be made out unless the slaves were brought here.

His Worship the Water Police Magistrate did not think any opinion witness might give on this point would be material.

Cross-examination continued: I am perfectly willing to answer the question; I have brought none of these men here; I did not discover either from the alleged slaves indirectly or from an interpreter, or from any other person, that the natives were seduced on board or brought on board by violence, and I do not know that there is anyone here to prove it; I did not bring any of them for that purpose, and had good reasons for doing so; I had no means of ascertaining the fact; I cannot remember the exact words Pritchard used when he referred to their having been told that there was a greater demand for labour in Fiji than in Queensland, but it was to the effect of what I have already stated in my evidence—that labour was much wanted in Fiji, and that, owing to the vessel being in debt, they had been advised by Ross Lewin to go to the Fijis, where they would have a chance of clearing the ship of debt or nearly so; I believe he told me Lewin said they would get more for them; I have no misty notion of this conversation, but the precise words I cannot recall, and the very fact of Pritchard saying the vessel was in debt, and connecting that with bringing the men to Fiji, where they would get more for them than in Queensland, confirms my impression as to the substance of the words; there was, too, on board double the number the vessel could take to Queensland; there was nothing said of taking fifty to Fiji and the rest to Queensland; I do not recollect anything being said of taking fifty of these blacks to some other place and fifty to Queensland; our impression was that they were all intended for Fiji; perhaps I ought to tell you what made it a certainty; I found a number of arms on board this vessel; passenger and merchant ships sometimes carry arms; but those on board the Daphne I consider a rather larger number than is usual in proportion to the crew; they would be sufficient for a thousand-ton ship; I consider it a large number for so small a vessel; I am not quite certain that I ascertained the rate of wages at Fiji for native labourers; Levuka is the place where the British Consul is stationed, and it is so known throughout the Islands of Fiji; he has no magisterial power, and it is only when a man-of-war goes there that he is able to dispose of cases; he is Consul of Fiji and Tonga; he is not, like other Consuls, invested with magisterial power, and no flag flies there; I really do not know the rate of wages for native labourers at Fiji; I think the engagements are for two years; the wages do not vary materially on different plantations; as to the food, it is in the power of different planters to give what they please; some give fish, pork, and there is plenty of yams, taro, rice, and some give them tobacco for good conduct; those of the islanders I questioned there had no complaints to make of their diet; the Daphne bore no resemblance to the traditional slave ships with regard to her sails; she is not a clipper.

Re-examined by Mr. Windeyer: The breadth of the lower platform aft was 2 feet 5 inches, amidships 5 feet 5½ inches, forward 3 feet 4 inches; the breadth of the upper platform aft was 4 feet 8 inches, amidships 5 feet 4 inches, and forward 4 feet 11 inches; these islanders might have been berthed, but not having seen them I cannot say; it would be rather a close pack, I should think, if so; there were no mats or blankets for them to lie on, and if there had been they would have been still more closely packed; they had to lie on the bare boards; they certainly could not sit upright between these platforms; I asked Pritchard why it was that the natives were not supplied with the clothing required by the Act, and he said he was not aware that it was necessary; in fact, neither he nor prisoner appeared to me to have any knowledge of the provisions of the Queensland Act; I was not present at the landing of the natives; I saw them from the ship as our cutters were towing them ashore; they appeared like a flock of sheep, where one went all went; I did not understand that the taking them to Fiji was in order to get a better market for their labour, but to give an advantage to those persons who took them there; nothing was said to the effect that it was for the advantage of the labourers they were taken there.

By the Water Police Magistrate: Prisoner reported his arrival, but did not show his papers until he was asked for them, still he had them with him and might have been about doing so; the passage money from Tanna to the Kingsmill Islands and Fiji is £4 10s. each; Mr. Thurston (the Consul) says that generally the natives of other islands at Fiji are sent back punctually to their time; the passage money is paid by the planters; the natives have no means of paying; prisoner did not say his contract entered into on leaving Queensland was to be carried out; I know they would have got a good deal more than £4 10s. each for those men at Fiji.

James Aviss sworn, and examined by Mr. Windeyer: I am an able seaman on board the Daphne; I joined her at Brisbane on the 5th January last; prisoner was the master of her; after leaving Brisbane we sailed to Maré; I believe we went there to land a mail; there was a mail landed there; all we did there was to put it ashore with a boat and then we came off again; the boat's crew and Lewin went in the boat, and I saw them come back again; there were no natives brought from that island; then we went to Tanna, then to Sandwich Island (Vaté), and landed there some natives brought down from Brisbane; thence we went to the Banks Group; at Sandwich Island they got three men for a boat's crew; those I believe Lewin afterwards put off, and they were left at Sandwich when we came back; at Banks' Group we got some natives; the boat was sent ashore and some were brought back; Lewin, the interpreter, and the boat's crew went in the boat; I never went on shore in the boat as I had nothing to do with it; I signed the usual articles, but I was not one of the boat's crew; there was a boat's crew to do the work; "Lewin's boat's crew" it was called; I knew when I left Brisbane I would not be called upon to go on shore because if you have to work in a boat it is mentioned in the articles; I had no understanding with the captain that I was not to work in the boat; a portion of the boat's crew was up at Brisbane; I heard that Lewin always carried his own boat's crew; I do not know what his motive or reason might be; to the best of my belief they sometimes went on shore without arms; there were firearms put in the boat when the crew went on shore at Banks' Group; some natives came back, how many I cannot say; they went on shore more than once; I will not swear they did not go more than twice; I heard 100 counted out at Fiji; they were got from different islands; I cannot say how many were brought from the different islands; I understood that the vessel was going on a trading voyage down to the South Sea Islands and back; after landing the men at Sandwich Island, I believe there were seven or eight still left on board the vessel; the white men on board were Daggett (captain), Frank Forster (mate), the steward, Macalister, and myself, five belonging to the vessel, Lewin and Pritchard making seven; Lewin said he was in charge of the vessel and had the management of all the natives while he was on board; there was a boat's crew of six, seven, or eight; he had several natives on board; I cannot tell the names of those here now, but there are five of them; there were three more Sandwich men he took away; they went down to Banks' Group—that was making fifteen altogether belonging to the vessel; the four here now were at Banks' Group, and the three others would make seven; when the natives were first brought on board they stood about the decks, and when they slept it was down the hold; I was never asked to go in the boat; I do not recollect saying, in the Rosario's cabin, in Captain Palmer's presence, to a man named Williams, that I had made an express bargain not to go in the boat; to the best of my belief I did not make any statement to that effect; I will not swear I did not, in the presence of a gentleman now on the Bench, state that I asked the Shipping Master at Brisbane to have it put in the articles that I was not to go in the boat; if I did say so it is true; I had no reason for making the bargain; I never heard of such a bargain before on any voyage.

Mr. Dalley objected to the question "Why did you make the arrangement?" as witness had not said he did make such a bargain, and he also objected to a gentleman who had previously taken part in prior proceedings in reference to this case sitting now to hear it as a magistrate.

His Worship the Water Police Magistrate saw no reason why the examination should not be continued. Witness could state whether there was such an agreement.

Examination of witness resumed: After the first natives were brought on board I cannot say what number were down below; I cannot say how many were on board after leaving Banks' Group; I cannot say how often the boat went on shore; I saw natives come on board more than twice; I did not know we were about to go to Fiji till a day or two before we left Tanna; I thought we were going back to Brisbane after we got to Tanna; we were twenty-two or twenty-three days going from Tanna to the Fijis; I believe some of the natives from the islands were landed at Tanna, but I cannot say how many; all the hundred we had at Fiji we had picked up at different islands before we got to Tanna; they had not to my knowledge any clothing supplied to them when they came on board; Lewin went on shore several times; sometimes he did go with the boat; the interpreter, whom he called Charley, was always in the boat; Charley left at Tanna, which was the last place I saw him at; when Charley left there was no one to speak to these men that I was aware of; when Lewin did not go in the boat he was on board the vessel; I have not heard Pritchard give any orders on board, except to the man who was cooking for the natives and cleaning; that was coming from Tanna to the Fijis; I have seen the decks cleared of these natives for the night; I never was down below amongst them; I believe we sighted Levuka between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; we stood up the coast to the island, running by the entrance to the anchorage a long way off; we came up towards it, heading from the northward to the best of my belief; I could not say how far we were off when we first saw the Rosario, it was a good distance; I saw her myself at 12 o'clock, and others had seen her before that; I heard the mate say there was a vessel lying there; when I came on deck I heard that it was a man-of-war, and then we were fifteen or twenty miles off, to the best of my belief; we had a nice breeze; the sailmaker on board the Rosario comes from the same part as myself, and says he is my cousin; I did not tell him in conversation that the captain did not want to go in, seeing that there was a man-of-war there and that the mate said "It is too late, you must put a bold face on it and go in, or they will chase us;" I have heard no conversation with the sailmaker on this subject; he asked me where I joined her and I told him; I never told him the captain was afraid to go in, seeing there was a man-of-war there; I saw the sailmaker outside the Court and he told me not to deny having said so, as it would put him in an awkward position, and I at once denied having said it; after the natives were brought on board they could have swum back to the shore; that was their only way of getting back; the boat used to go ashore generally about the first thing in the morning; we stopped about a day, I believe, at the first island, and left there at sundown; we had made the island, I believe, the day before the boat landed; it landed early in the morning, but I cannot say when it came back, as it might have been while it was my watch below; to the best of my belief, we left the evening of the day on which we got the natives; besides seeing me on board the Rosario, he came on board the Daphne to see me; on that occasion he did not ask how it was we went in when there was a man of war there, and I will swear I did not say, "We did not see her till, it was too late;" I do not know the names of all the islands from which we got natives; I had no chart or epitome to look at; I know the names of two—Star Island and Saddle Harbour (Vetel-Ava); I believe they form part of the Banks' Group; we got a good number from one island, from different parts of it; Pritchard did not come from Brisbane with us, but joined us at Tanna; Stanbridge came from Brisbane, and left us at Tanna.

His Worship the Water Police Magistrate intimated that, in consequence of some remarks by Mr. Dalley, Mr Voss would not sit further on the case, and would not have taken any part in the proceedings if he thought it would have affected the case in any way. At the present moment he (Mr. Cloete) did not know to what the remark referred.

Mr. Dalley explained that the remark had reference to what Mr. Voss had previously heard said by a witness who had been examined, he having been present at an examination on board one of her Majesty's ships when this case was initiated.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Dalley as to the conversation with the sailmaker: I was asked by him and detective Elliott, outside the Court, whether I had said to the sailmaker that they saw it was a man-of-war and that they did not want to go in; I told them I did not say so; I had never been asked this before, and they came up and asked me if I had said this or not; when I said I never had said it, he said when he went on board the ship the officer asked him about it, and he had told the officer that I had said so; he said he had told the officer and I must recollect having said it; he said "See what a different position it places me in;" I still told him I never said it, and I never did say it; I was sent on board the Rosario, and with the rest was taken into the cabin and made a statement there; I did not say anything like that mentioned by the sailmaker; the captain, with Mr. Voss and another gentleman, were present during the time I was making the statement, and Mr. Voss heard every thing I said; my statement was taken down in writing, and in that statement I made no allusion to this conversation with the sailmaker, and never heard of it till he came into my presence this morning, and asked me not to deny it; when we saw the vessel 15 miles away everyone was led to believe it was a man-of-war; still we came on straight to the anchorage; we picked up the pilot about a mile outside the reef, and the man-of-war was about a mile and a quarter or mile and a half away; during the time these natives were on board, whether coming from one island to another, or during the voyage, I never saw them placed under any restraint whatever; they were at no time to my knowledge fastened down under hatches; they came on board from the boat willingly; after the first lot of natives were on board we went to other islands for more; when the boat was on shore, the captain, Pritchard, the crew, and sometimes Lewin, were on board; none of the natives made an attempt to go on shore, although they all swim for miles; I never saw one jump overboard to get ashore, or manifest any anxiety to get ashore; whenever they thought proper to go on board they were allowed to go; there was no armed watch, and nobody walked about with firearms; I did not notice any manacles or other irons for fastening them; I never saw the hatches battened down at night; I saw some of the natives go on shore for wood and water; they went on shore at Sandwich and at Tanna, and came on board again; more than the boat's crew went on shore; they had abundance of food given to them—taro, yams, cocoanuts, pork, and a full allowance of water; they seemed satisfied with the food and arrangements, and I never heard any murmuring or desire to get away; when Charley was on board he used to speak to them in their own language; the white men on board numbered seven; when Lewin went away with it there were arms in the boat; the crew never had any arms, so that the natives could have mastered them, if they felt so disposed, and have taken the vessel; we once or twice saw the boat when on shore, and could see the natives coming off through the water to the boat; some of them would leave and return to the islands; sometimes we could see a boatful, and sometimes none at all in it; I never saw any single native brought by force into the boat or from the boat to the ship; as far as I could see, every one came into the boat and into the ship voluntarily; I have seen larger numbers of them come [illegible] to the shore off which the boat lay; in every case, as far as I could judge, when they came on board they appeared to be perfectly satisfied; all that I ever saw were naked; I know there was some clothing taken on board at Brisbane; I could not say how many suits; there were several bundles of shirts and several bundles of trousers; outside the Court the sailmaker and Elliott started the conversation; the detective first asked me about what I had said to the sailmaker; I at once denied that the conversation had taken place; no questions were put to me on board the man-of-war about it; and nothing appears in my examination taken there as far as I know; I was examined on board the man-of-war a few days after we came in; I cannot say that Pritchard was able to speak to the natives in their own language; he was with them all day long; the Daphne arrived in the port of Sydney on the 3rd or 4th of June, I believe; the natives did not go on shore with the man-of-war's boat willingly; they caught hold of the boat steps and hencoop and resisted being taken into the boat; I heard it said that the interpreter belonged to Vetel-Ava; I cannot say how many were got off that island, but there were several; as to my not going ashore in the boat, I never had any proofs that the natives of these islands were cannibals; I never was told that they were cannibals; no single native we took on board left the ship finally or got away till they landed at Fiji; none attempted to get away either from the vessel, or those who went on shore for wood and water; none of them attempted to leave, but were dragged away by the man-of-war sailors; merchant vessels generally carry some arms; the Government officers of Queensland, a few days before we left Brisbane, inspected the vessel; they were Mr. Macdonald and Captain Mansell; the vessel was then fitted up exactly the same as when she was seized by the Rosario; the bunks were the same, the hatches the same size, and there was a tank, but another was taken in at Tanna; in all other respects the vessel was in the same state as when she was inspected; a pig-sty was taken out; I saw all the men called aft, and large numbers of them came down into the cabin; I know of no shot or bullets being on board, nor swords, cutlasses, or daggers.

Re-examined by Mr. Windeyer: When the detective came to me he said all he wanted me to do was to tell the truth; he came to me by himself, and then afterwards brought the sailmaker; I do not know what became of the clothing that was brought on board; I never saw Pritchard armed; he said he was a part owner; I have seen that Lewin's firearms went into the boat; we took twenty-six or twenty-eight natives from Brisbane back to the South Sea Islands; the whole went to Banks' Group.

By his Worship the Water Police Magistrate: The natives, after being once taken on board the ship, were not taken on shore for wood and water at the islands they belonged to; we generally lay about a mile from the shore; none of them ever swam from the shore to the ship; we used to trade with pipes, tobacco, and tomahawks.

John H. Nichols, sworn and examined by Mr. Windeyer: I am chief carpenter of H.M.S. Rosario; I have measured everything connected with the hold of the Daphne where these slaves or whatever they were called (in reply to Mr. Dalley—dark passengers if you like) were confined, and have made a midship section, and the depth from the upper platform to the main deck was 2 feet 8 inches, and up to the beam 2 feet 2½ inches; the width of the platform aft was 4 feet 8 inches, amidships 5 feet 9 inches, forward 4 feet 11 inches; the length of that platform was 29 feet 5 inches; the height between the platforms was 2 feet 9 inches; the width of the lower platform at the aft end was 2 feet 6 inches, amidships 5 feet 6½ inches, forward 3 feet 5½ inches; there was a passage through the centre of the vessel all along from the foremast to the tank; this was 16 feet long; the width of the passage at the fore end was 4 feet 1 inch, at the aft end 5 feet; the lower platform was about 6 inches from the floor of the vessel; the length of the vessel overall was 73 feet; the length between perpendiculars was 62 feet, and the breadth 18 feet, and this takes in the whole of it; the shelves or platforms were plain without bunks.

The Hon. Richard Bingham sworn and examined by Mr. Windeyer: I am sub-lieutenant on board H. M. S. Rosario; I was on board at Levuka when the Daphne was there; in consequence of instructions I boarded the Daphne on the 21st April, directly after she arrived; Captain Palmer was away at that time and had left instructions; I do not know whether any one had then come on shore from the Daphne, but there were several people from shore on board her; we went on board about half an hour after she came in; I saw prisoner on board, and Mr. Pritchard (who was in the cabin); I had a conversation with prisoner; I inquired where the ship had come from, and what were the natives she had on board, and I informed him that he was not to land any natives till he had further orders from the ship, that the captain was absent on the other side of the island and would not be back for a day or two; he told me the islands he brought the natives from, and how many from each I believe; he also told me he had seen our ship some distance off, and that if he thought there was anything wrong he should not have come in; he said he brought the natives from the New Hebrides and Banks' Group particularly; I only recollect the names of two of the islands he mentioned—Star Island and Amota Levu; there was no particular reason to tell me this that I am aware of, unless it were that he wished it to be seen that all was right, and that the natives were brought on board in a proper manner; in a subsequent conversation he said they were going to take fifty natives to Brisbane from the New Hebrides, and that at Tanna they were induced by Ross Lewin to take 100 natives to the Fijis, as there was a better market there, and that they could take two per ton, whereas they could take only one per ton to Brisbane; I was told this several times, or words to that effect; as a matter of fact there was a large number of natives on board when I went on the Daphne; I had a conversation with Mr. Pritchard in the cabin; prisoner introduced him to me as one of the owners; I was present when the natives were landed; one of the South Sea Islanders belonging to the crew of the Daphne endeavoured to communicate with some of them, when I was landing them; when I went on board I told prisoner I had come to land the natives; then I pointed to the boats for the natives to go in them; they did not understand what I wanted, so one of the crew belonging to the Daphne standing by spoke a few words to them, and I suppose he told them what I wanted them to do, because those who were near him at the time got into the boats at once; prisoner or Mr. Pritchard told him to desist; I did not take notice of the words; the man then went away; after that we had a good deal of trouble to get the men into the boats, they not knowing what we were going to do with them; they appeared timid-hearted—not knowing what to make of it; I was put in charge of the Daphne, and brought her to Sydney; neither prisoner nor Pritchard, in prisoner's presence, made any statement further than protesting that they were not aware that they had done anything wrong; either prisoner or Mr. Pritchard said as far as he knew of these natives they came on board willingly; when I went on board I did not inspect the fore part of the ship; I only went to the poop and cabin; it was not dirty, considering the number of men they had on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: I was on board the Daphne the whole time after we left Levuka till we arrived here, and had frequent opportunities of speaking to prisoner and Pritchard; I used to avoid conversation on the subject of these natives as far as possible; they never admitted anything but that the natives came on board voluntarily so far as they knew; that was all they said; when I reached the Daphne on the morning of the 21st April, there were several persons from the shore there; I do not know they were planters come on board for the purpose of hiring labourers; the natives were sitting about the decks; the vessel was anchored about a cable's length from the shore; I am not aware that the vessel moved her anchorage until she left to come here; prisoner never manifested any desire to conceal anything; he told me voluntarily what he stated to me; I simply asked him where these islanders came from, but nothing beyond that; I have not been in the interior of Ovalau or any other of the Fiji Group; I know nothing of the supply of labour there; I could not judge whether the natives were satisfied with the treatment on board; I cannot say whether they were murmuring or gratified; I was told that they were inclined to take the natives there, as they could take two per ton to Fiji, and only one per ton to Brisbane; at the time I understood them to mean they could do this legally, but afterwards, on asking one of them (prisoner or Pritchard), I found they appeared to think there was no regulation at all about the Fijis; I understood them to say they were told there was a provision with regard to one per ton for Queensland, and no such provision for Fiji; I understood them to say they intended to land the 100 men at Fiji; they led me to understand that their intention in running them there was to hire them out to planters on the Fijis.

Re-examined by Mr. Windeyer: The natives on board appeared to be in very poor condition; they seemed the most miserable lot of creatures I ever saw.

During these proceedings, William Dowle Pritchard was apprehended by detective Elliott, and brought before the Court on the same charge. He was remanded till to-day, until which day the further hearing of the case was adjourned. Daggett was admitted to a further extension of bail.

IMPORTANT Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Clothing, Woollens, Damaged Goods.—Chas. Moore and Co request us to direct attention of warehousemen, storekeepers, drapers, and others to their absolute sale of the above to take place at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

EXTENSIVE Sale of Printers' Machinery, Printing Ink, Paper, &c.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb beg to call the attention of the trade to their sale of the above, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the Stores of Messrs. M'Vey Baird and Co., 57, Pitt-street. The same firm will hold a large sale of ironmongery at their Rooms, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, this day, at 11 o'clock. The attendance of the trade and other buyers is particularly requested. Particulars of both sales will be found in another column of to-day's issue.—ADV.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF SHIPMASTERS.

THE adjourned meeting of shipmasters took place yesterday afternoon on board the Brucklay Castle. The object of this meeting was to receive the report of a committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to consider the best way of obtaining a remedy for grievances then referred to. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Jinks, Airey, Shoobert, Latto, Pile, Shiel, Wallace, Gaggs, Devey, Banks, Hardy, Moody, Austin, Barron, Barclay, and Middleton.

MR. WALLACE was voted to the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and called upon the committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to report progress.

Mr. GAGGS said that the gentlemen present would remember that at the last meeting Mr. Shiel, Mr. Sargeant, and himself were appointed to draw up a report of the grievances which had caused them to take action on this occasion, and to inquire into the best mode of procedure to obtain redress. After advising with several influential gentlemen, they came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do would be to draw up a petition, get it signed by shipmasters, and present it to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Trade. They might request him to take such steps as were necessary to remedy the grievance, and stop unscrupulous persons from using the law, as it now existed, to the injury and annoyance of shipmasters. The petition to which they had agreed was as follows:—

"To the Honorable Saul Samuel, Minister of Finance and Trade.

"Sir,—As the Minister in whose department is specialy vested the care of the trade of the colony, we venture to solicit your interference in a matter which we conceive to be of considerable importance, inasmuch as the imperfect or unjust state of the law, of which we complain, is not only an impediment to commerce, but is raising among shipowners a feeling of unfavourable comparison between this port and those of the neighbouring colonies.

"The Merchant Shipping Act, section 243, clause 6, in connection with section 518, clause 5, provided for the charge of a seaman assaulting a master or mate being dealt with in a summary manner at the Water Police Court; but there being no mention in this Act of a master or mate assaulting a seaman, the Water Police Court has no power to deal with such a charge, save as a common assault, and if three months have elapsed since the alleged commission of the assault, this Court has no jurisdiction, so that captains and mates have been committed to take their trial before the Supreme Court on the most frivolous charges

"Again, it seems that a seaman has power, by making affidavit, to enter an action for damages against his captain, and, without any evidence being taken that grounds for such action exist, a captain is liable to be immediately arrested on the plea that he is about to leave the colony.

"We do not consider it necessary to show how this state of the law, when taken advantage of by unscrupulous individuals, may be used as a means to extort money from innocent shipmasters and mates, but will merely cite two cases at present unsettled.

"CASE 1. The barque Glengaber arrived in this harbour some weeks ago, after which the chief-officer (mate) appeared at the Water Police Court, on a charge of assaulting a seaman before the vessel had left the English coast, and more than three months having elapsed, this Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, but committed him for trial before the Supreme Court, to be held on the 28th instant, when the captain, being unable to dispense with his services until the cargo was discharged, became his bail in the sum of £40. When the cargo was discharged, and the vessel nearly ready to sail, the captain applied to the stipendiary magistrate of the Water Police Court, to be relieved of his bail, he was himself served with a summons to appear as a witness, under a penalty of £100.

"CASE 2.—The ship Fiery Cross arrived from London, discharged her cargo, and on the 11th, when the outward cargo was nearly all on board, the captain was served with ca.-sa., to enter an appearance at the Supreme Court, in damages of £100 to one of his ordinary seaman, on the plea of having been assaulted. On the following day, Saturday, the captain was arrested, at 6 p.m., and being either unable or unwilling to pay or find bail for the amount, was lodged in *Darlinghurst Gaol*, where he remained until relieved by his consignees, Messrs. Young and Lark, on Monday, at noon.

"On Friday, the 18th instant, the case came on for trial, and was dismissed. Yet within twenty-four hours Captain Middleton was again arrested on the same *frivolous charge*.

"One circumstance in this case is worthy of special remark. Captain Middleton was taken out of his vessel while she was riding at anchor, with very few seamen on board, and the weather very stormy and unsettled, thereby to a certain extent imperilling life and property.

"We beg respectfully that you will cause such steps to be taken as may remedy the extreme hardships of which we complain.

"And remain, Sir, your obedient servants."

Mr. PILE moved the adoption of the petition. They did not complain generally of the Mercantile Marine Act, which was carefully drawn up to meet every case which might arise between master and man. The penalties were sufficiently heavy, although of late, through a mistaken philanthropy, they had been too much mitigated. This, however, would in time cure itself. What they now desired to petition about was that portion of the civil law which took jurisdiction out of the hands of the benches of magistrates after the expiration of three months from the commission of an offence. In consequence of this, captains of vessels were subjected to great extortion and annoyance. He thought if they represented this matter to the authorities they would be able to get it remedied.

Mr. BANKS seconded the motion. He was not sanguine, however, that they would be able to obtain immediate redress, either from the Courts, or by appealing to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Trade. He was very glad to find that the masters of ships had enlisted as a champion the Press, which, if it could not grant redress, would watch with lynx eyes those who abused the law. There might be some little misconception in the matter of this law. The laws of this colony were almost *in toto* Imperial enactments. The law bearing upon this subject was referred to in the petition—the law of debtor and creditor. A creditor had a right to see that his debtor if about to leave the colony should leave bail behind him. With that part of the law, so far as it concerned residents, a captain had nothing to do. The Merchant Shipping Act dealt with captains and crews, but had nothing to do with colonists. The captain of a ship was, however, a connecting link, and the right of the creditor over the debtor—the colonist over the captain—could not legally be removed until the debtor had fulfilled his obligation by discharging the whole of his cargo and paying all his debts. He thought they had done well to confine themselves to matters affecting themselves and their crews. He found it stated in the petition that the Merchant Shipping Act did not provide for an assault committed by a captain or mate on one of his crew. Whether this was an oversight or whether it was contemplated that captains were made of such cool stuff that they never raised their hand, he did not know. It was only during the last few months that the flaw had been discovered in New South Wales. Shipmasters had to complain not so much of the law as of the abuses of law. The effect of the present abuses was to allow the guilty to escape, the innocent to suffer, and the sailor to be wronged.

Mr. SHOOBERT thought the present obnoxious law could be altered, and would be altered. It was monstrous that shipmasters should be liable to be seized on, as at present, by half-educated pettifogging lawyers. In the case of the Fiery Cross, Mr. Middleton was liable to an action for damages for being here instead of on the way to Shanghai, because he undertook, as soon as he got his cargo on board, to go "with all possible dispatch to the port of his destination," and the stipulation was made because it was thought that circumstances would ensure a good market if a quick passage were made. If a law was oppressive, the proper and constitutional way was to appeal to the representatives of the people for redress. He thought they had only to press the matter to have the grievance remedied.

Mr. BANKS observed that what he had endeavoured to say was that those laws could not be altered here.

Mr. SHOOBERT said that four or five years ago the Merchant Seamen's Act was very oppressive to shipmasters, and an amendment was brought about through the instrumentality of several gentleman and himself.

Mr. BANKS contended that the Merchant Shipping Act could only be altered in England, because it was an Imperial Act.

Mr. NORIE was of opinion that Imperial Acts could not be interfered with in the colony as to their original construction, but merely as to their adaptation. He thought this case would be sufficiently met if any one having a claim against a captain were compelled to give notice of his claim a sufficient number of days before his departure, so that the captain might show reason why he should not be proceeded against, and if summary jurisdiction were exercised by the Bench or by a Judge in Chambers. Captains ought to have some protection, so that they might escape becoming victims of harpies of lawyers—of "Dodson and Foggs," who would stop them at the last moment on the probability that they would submit to be "squeezed."

The petition was adopted.

Mr. GAGGS proposed that "Mr. Pile, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Sargeant (with power to add to their number) be a deputation to present the address to the Hon. Minister for Finance and Trade."

Mr. SHIEL seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. BARCLAY, seconded by Mr. DEVEY, a vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the chairman for presiding over the meeting, and also for granting the use of his ship for the holding of the meeting. Thanks were also voted to Messrs. Gaggs, Shiel, and Sargeant for drawing up the petition, and it was further agreed that copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of that day, and likewise those numbers containing the reports of their meetings, should be forwarded to the *Shipping Gazette*, and to other quarters where the information respecting the movement might be useful.

A NEW INDUSTRY ARISING OUT OF SUGAR GROWING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Now that sugar-growing has become a fact, and our wise men state that we shall in two or three years' time have enough for home consumption, and to spare for export, I would wish to ask them what the producers are going to pack it in for transportation; and as this most essential matter has not been mooted before, I think it is very necessary that they should give it their consideration.

It will not do to pack it in hogsheads like West Indian, as they are too cumbersome: or in three-bushel bags like corn, or in gunnies without matting—except it is refined like Cossipore or Benares—the only two sugars that I have seen come to this market in a clean condition in double gunnies without outside mats.

We all know that mats may be imported the same as the Sugar Company do, but will it pay to do so generally? I think not; therefore they must try and produce the mats and sugar locally, as one is necessary to make the other merchantable; and as we have thousands of acres of swampy land on our seaboard, particularly at Lake Macquarie and between Port Macquarie and the Macleay River, they are just the places to grow flags and rushes for the purpose, and, being light work, give employment to hundreds of women and children, and be a source of revenue by working up the material in our prisons, industrial schools, or asylums, where the inmates might be made self-supporting in manufacturing mats, and Government selling them to the millers at —— per 100.

If they should entertain this idea, it is necessary to hire some natives from Manila or other places to teach our people the art of mat-making, for although they look very simple, I doubt if any of our mechanics could make one.

ECONOMY.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£378	1	7
Gin	96	5	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	2	10	6
Whisky	141	3	6
Rum	204	0	0
Wine	91	1	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	18	3	6
——— (in bottle) ...	65	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	23	13	9
Tea	115	10	0
Coffee and chicory	44	0	10
Sugar, refined	0	0	11
——— unrefined	150	8	3
Dried fruits	31	18	4
Rice	23	5	9
Opium	10	0	0
Pilotage	11	14	8
Ad valorem	76	10	3
Total	£1385	1	9

The advertised sale of the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Crown attracted a large attendance at Messrs. Stubbs and Co.'s rooms, this morning. The samples offered ranged from bright yellow crystals to snowdrops, qualities with which the market has been so well supplied by recent sales that the trade seemed indisposed to pay importers' limits. One small lot of yellow crystal was placed at £36 17s. 6d., and the remainder of the cargo was bought in. A quantity of oilmen's stores, fruits, &c., mostly damaged, changed hands at fair rates. The most noticeable lots were—Half-pint salad oils, at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Ledger's bottled fruits, 10s.; half-pint sauces, 5s. 7d.; pint pickles, 7s. 2d.; quart vinegar, 7s.; currants, 3d. to 3½d.

There was brisk competition for the small quantity of wool offered at public sales this afternoon, and the prices obtained compare favourably with those ruling lately. Scoured realised 8d. to 21¼d.; fleece, 7d. to 17¾d.; greasy, 4d. to 5d.; mixed, 2d.; locks and pieces, 2½d. to 9d. Sheepskins, being also in short supply, commanded a slight advance. All offered were taken at 2½d. to 4d. Annexed are particulars of sales.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: MDS, 13 bales mixed wool at 2d.; HKD, 14 pieces at 4¾d.; M McM, 10 greasy at 5d.; Taurus Downs, 16 at 4¼d., 2 locks and pieces at 2½d., 2 damaged at 3¾d; and 5 lots sheepskins at 2¼d. to 4d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: JJD, 16 bales fleece at 17¾d, 3 pieces at 9d., 2 fleece at 7d., 2 greasy at 4¼d.; and 5 lots sheepskins at 2¾d. to 3½d.

By Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck: TL, 46 bales greasy wool at 4d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: 6 bales scoured at 8d. to 21¼d., 6 bales various at 2d. to 4d.; and sheepskins at 2½d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: Willeroo, 74 bales scoured wool at 16½d., 9 ditto 3rds at 10¼d., 1 greasy at 5d., 1 mixed at 2¾d.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck report having sold the Euthulla and Bymount stations, in the Maranoa district, Queensland, together with 42,170 sheep of mixed ages and sexes, at 6s. per head, 2000 head of mixed cattle at 40s. per head; stores at a valuation, station plant given in. Terms, cash.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench report the sale, by private contract, of the block of land advertised for auction to-morrow, having 188 feet frontage to Hunter-street, and 75 feet to Castlereagh-street, together with the premises thereon, for the sum of £6100 cash; Mr. T. W. Smart, purchaser.

Melbourne advices are to the 19th instant. The *Argus* of that date says:—

In the import markets to-day no business of a special character has been made public. In breadstuffs we observe amongst the millers an evident uneasiness in regard to supplies, and notwithstanding that higher rates have been paid for some time past for wheat than are warranted by the price of flour, it is feared that still higher figures will have to be offered before supplies can be drawn out on a scale to meet requirements. A line of 10,000 bushels Tasmanian wheat changed hands this afternoon at a higher price than has yet been touched for this description. Best samples of Victoria realise for small lots 6s 1d to 6s 2d. Flour is quitted at £13 10s. The improved feeling in regard to oats is confirmed by the sale of 3100 bags (12,400 bushels) Tasmanian, sold on private terms; quotations are very firm at from 4s to 4s 3d. Maize is in very brisk demand at 4s 1d to 4s 2d. A considerable parcel of gunnies, an entire shipment, was cleared off at a concession on our ordinary quotations of 7s 3d. The offerings of timber by public auction comprised red and white Scotch flooring, ex Patisian and Juliet; tongued and grooved flooring, ex Staffordshire; sawn kauri pine, ex Moa; cedar logs, ex Pioneer and Schoolboy; and hardwood, ex Lady Emma. At the bonds, sales of tobacco were made as follows:—Barrett's twist, all faults, if any, realised 1s 3¾d; aromatic pounds brought 6¾d; half-pounds, 8¼d to 10d; bars, 7¾d to 8¾d. In liquids, we learn of the disposal of equal to 100 quarter-casks pale and dark Martell's brandy, on terms withheld. A full figure is stated to have been obtained. Exchange on England is without alteration this month, ½ per cent. premium being the uniform rate charged on bank drafts on London at sixty days' sight.

We have Hobart Town papers to the 16th instant. The *Mercury* of that date reports as follows of the markets:—

Business during to-day has been exceedingly dull, and we have no change whatever to note in prices. Transactions are confined to the supply of immediate trade wants. We repeat our former list of quotations, as follows:—Flour, at the mills, is still quoted at £12 per ton; sharps, at from £7 to £8 per ton; and bran at 1s 2d per bushel; wheat, 5s to 5s 3d per bushel; oats, from 3s to 3s 3d per bushel; English barley, 5s per bushel; peas and beans, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; hay (pressed), £5 to £6 per ton; potatoes, £3 10s to £4 per ton, bags included; onions, £12 per ton,

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep and Lambs; at their Stores, at 2, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Horns, Hides, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.
O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, Cocoanut Oil.
J. DEVLIN.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At the University Hotel, Glebe, at 11, Household Furniture, Books, China, Glass, Hot Water Machine, Measures, Stock-in-Trade, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At 199, Macquarie-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, Ornaments, Electro-plated-ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Mason, Brothers, Pitt-street, at 11, Earthenware; at his Rooms, at 11, Empty Carriage Cases; at half-past 11, Boots and Shoes.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Corn Shellers, Chaffcutters, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, &c.; at M'Vey Baird and Co.'s Stores, Printing Paper, Machines, Boilers and Engine, Presses, Paper Cutting Machines, &c.
J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10, Clothing, Drapery, Hats, Jewellery, &c.
S. JAY.—On the Premises, Parramatta Road, at 11, Cows, Pigs, Lambs, Casks, Horse, Spring-cart, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Furniture, Bottles, and Sundries.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery, Stuffs, Blankets, &c.
J. F. STAFF.—On the Premises of Mr. Ray, Campbelltown, at 12, Vehicles, Harness, Cows, Calves, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Dwelling-Houses in Kent-street; Family Residence, known as "Breaksea," at Balmain; Dwelling-house, at Paddington; Shop and Dwelling-house, at Woollahra; Cottage and Land, in Moncur-street, Woollahra; Land at Newtown, Ashfield, and Town of Ashford, New England.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Sale Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Farm and Dairy Produce.
S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
W. A. SMITH AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Farmers' Home Sale Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep, Lambs, Pigs, and Dairy Produce.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. DAWSON.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep.
A. ALLAN.—On the Premises, North Shore, at 2, Horse, Cart, Harness, Building Stone and Timber, Tools, Firewood, and Sundries.
G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay.
H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at the Meat Sheds, at 12, Pork.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Greaves, &c.; at half-past 12, Dairy Produce, Oranges, Apples; at 4, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges; at 2, Jewellery.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury* says,—"Farmers about Morpeth continue to suffer from the destruction of their lucerne crops by slugs, which are very numerous and rapacious. We hear that the wheat in the district below is growing finely and looks well. We hope nothing will occur this year to mar the fair hopes of the farmers; the critical month of June is nearly over, and we have not to deplore a dreaded visitation of flood waters."

JOHN G. COHEN begs to direct attention to his sales, this day, viz., at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Pitt-street, earthenware, at 11 o'clock; and at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11, N. Joseph's celebrated boots and shoes.—ADV.

OUR FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL PLUNDERERS—THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

(From the New York Herald.)

WHEN our war for the consolidation of the Union broke out government was a pleasure, not a burden, to the country. Everything flourished, and indefinite expansion invited internal and external enterprise. Our commerce, so absolutely essential to national greatness, was the boast of the nation, and in every port we waged a generous rivalry with the European maritime nations for the carrying trade of the world. Our foreign or registered tonnage in 1857 was 2,463,967 tons. In 1867 it had decreased to 1,218 812 tons, allowing for the new system of measurement. These figure a decrease of over fifty per cent. in ten years. It will be said that the English piratical expeditions caused this. They certainly did not cause a decrease in our domestic inland tonnage, which was, in 1864, 3,404,506 tons, and in 1867, 2,262,942 tons—a decrease of thirty-three per cent. in three years.

Our national debt in 1860 was less than sixty-five millions of dollars. It is to-day over two thousand five hundred millions. The expenses of administration were then estimated at sixty-two millions; now they have swollen to over three hundred millions. In 1860 the President, in his annual message, in speaking of the finances and comparing the Government expenditures with those of previous years, said: "An overflowing Treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected." If this was said of 1860, what should be said of 1869? Three hundred millions of dollars administrative expenses against about one-fifth that amount in 1860! And yet we have not grown five times as large, have not five times the population, commerce, internal trade and general national development we had in 1860. It is true that one hundred and forty millions of our expenditures go for interest; but sixty millions go for civil service, the latter, an enormous amount for the purpose, is about equal to our whole expenses eight years ago. While all these financial and commercial evils have been openly accumulating there have been growing up in their shadow certain associations which, seeing how poorly guarded is the national wealth, have, with satanic wisdom, supposed that in the decline of all prosperity it is well to struggle for the spoils. These associations curse us more than our real national debt, and when we consider how they bleed us of our wealth, we feel that our interest-bearing debt is something near ten thousand millions of dollars.

So great is the influence of the associations emanating from the illicit manufacture of whisky, from the building of railroads with the public plunder, and the thousand and one minor "jobs" that lance the veins of the nation, that they may be said to rule what honest, unsuspecting people are under the delusion is our republic. The "rings" have wormed into Congress until its principal branch stands like a rotton log in our pathway. They gathered from the debris of the war, from the wreck of our commerce, from the national debt, and from the many evils that the last eight years have engrafted upon us, all the elements of financial and consequent political corruption, and have rolled them under the wings of that august old hen, the Senate of the United States. There she sits in her wisdom, mounted upon the hundreds of millions of annual spoils, clucking and clucking over the eggs, twisting them, turning them and trying to hatch something acceptable from them. The only product that marks the last four years of this Senatorial incubation is the Tenure of Office Act, and to this bird of evil omen the Senate clings with such tenacity as any old hen ever clung to a single chicken.

We have in a few bold dashes shown our financial and commercial condition. We present the picture to the Senate. Does it suppose that the nation will tolerate it much longer, if it clings to and protects everything that threatens political dissolution and the ruin of our prosperity? It mistakes the temper of our people. We are not made of such poor material. The refusal to repeal the Tenure of Office Act after the people, by electing Grant, repealed it by their votes, shows to-day that the Senate is in conflict with the people, who fancy that they placed the senators in their seats to make such laws as the States North and South desire. Instead of taking this view of it, the Senate has become so corrupt that, in its blindness, it imagines that it is simply a party instrument placed in power to control the vast wealth of the nation, and make such laws as the subtle brains of the men behind the scenes may suggest as necessary to increase the plunder.

Death sometimes occurs because the remedy is applied too late. It is often so in the history of nations. The people have too often waited until the wail of revolution was forced from them by the very weight of intolerable government. The people of the United States have the sense to profit by historical precedent and reason from it. They will not wait until the Senate, after destroying the executive power, usurps also that of the judiciary and enthrones itself upon the ruins of our Constitution. They will at once decide that it is better for the nation to overturn the Senate than to have the Senate go on in its usurpations until it overturns the nation. Both these measures would be revolutionary; but a lesser revolution at once is better than a great revolution in the future. The former would be effected while the people have yet some religious, political, and financial morals which the ruinous senatorial legislation has not yet touched. By waiting a few years longer there may be but little of this left, and the way may be well prepared for a revolution out of which we might only hope to emerge by a desperate struggle of years, and by the retracing afterwards of the retrograde step with which the Senate now threatens us. We say the people in preference to the Senate, and down with the Senate rather than down with the people.

AMERICAN PREACHING AND AMERICAN PRACTICE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE *Times* of this morning contains a telegram from its Philadelphia correspondent—more intelligible and probably more exact than Mr. Reuter's on the same subject—announcing that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring its sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and promising its support to the President whenever he shall think it right to recognise their independence. If the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States should be renewed, this step will necessitate some ingenious special pleading on the part of Mr. Motley. It is difficult to conceive the feeling which would have been excited in America if the House of Commons had passed an analogous resolution in 1861. The adoption by a majority of nearly three to one of an address to the Crown expressing sympathy with the Southern States, and promising her Majesty support in the event of her thinking it right to recognise their independence, would have been accepted almost as a declaration of war. Spain is not likely to look on the act of the House of Representatives in this light, because she has enough on her hands without that quarrel with the United States which is all that is needed to make the loss of Cuba inevitable. But the character of the resolution is not altered by the degree of impunity which attends it. If it is right for the House of Representatives to move the President to recognise the independence of Cuba, it would have been right for the House of Commons to move the Crown to recognise the independence of the South. We are justified, therefore, in asking some of our American critics to explain how it is that the same body which has just taken the former step itself nourishes bitter indignation against Great Britain for taking, not the latter step, but something infinitely short of it. So much has been said in the United States on the unprecedented conduct of this country in recognising the Southern States as a belligerent—and this is not merely by members of Congress and others who claim a prescriptive right to talk patriotic nonsense, but by journalists and politicians of real eminence—that this is not too much to claim at their hands. Will either the conductors of the *Nation* or the correspondents of the *Daily News* or *Spectator* condescend to give us what we crave? If it had been Canada instead of Cuba that is now in insurrection, all would have been plain. Even then to treat a recognition of independence as equivalent to a recognition of belligerency would be stretching matters rather far, though soreness of temper is usually apt to see points of resemblance which escape ordinary eyes. But towards Spain the House of Representatives has no ill-feeling—if we are not mistaken, it has already declared its sympathy with the Spanish revolution—so that some slight sacrifice to consistency was not more than might have been looked for. Since this sacrifice has not been made Englishmen will have a right to regard American politicians as simply out of court with regard to the proclamation of neutrality, and the ill-will of which Great Britain has in consequence been the object, unless they can draw some distinction between the insurgents in Cuba and the insurgents in the South. We cannot be expected to submit to their disinterested efforts to take out the mote that is in our eye unless they will at least recognise the existence of the very large beam which has just made its appearance in their own eye. We wish to ask them a very simple question:—Why, if it is right for Americans to feel and express sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, was it wrong for Englishmen to feel and express sympathy with the Southern insurgents? Perhaps the simplest way of dealing with the difficulty is to abandon as indefensible the position taken up by the House of Representatives. This, as may be gathered from an anticipatory reference to the subject in the *Spectator*, will be the line adopted by the most reasonable of those English Liberals who have consistently sympathised with the Republican party in Congress. They will say, with perfect truth, that one man's ill doing is not excused by another man's subsequent ill doing; that the fact of our being wrong in 1861 is in no way altered by the Americans being wrong in 1868. But if this is to be the answer it will be well for those who give it to guard in some way against the very sweeping application of which it is susceptible. It certainly seems as if some English Liberals had become unduly chary of their sympathy with insurrections since the outbreak of the civil war in America. There can be no objection to their revising their theory of rebellion if they thought it stood in need of such treatment—a point on which we should perhaps be inclined to agree with them—but they must be on the watch against the extreme absolutism to which their new creed threatens to commit them. The doctrines which have been preached in the *Spectator* and the *Daily News* with reference to the insurrection of the South are equivalent, as it seems to us, to the assertion that armed resistance to authority can never be lawful. We do not for a moment suppose that this opinion is really held by the journals in question, but we confess that we are utterly unable to reconcile their views of the American war with any other theory. If Americans may not sympathise with the Cubans, if Englishmen might not sympathise with the Southern States, when is it lawful for either American or Englishmen to sympathise with insurgents anywhere? Is rebellion always sinful, and, if not, what is the test by which its innocence is to be recognised? Those Americans who prefer to draw a distinction between the cases, and to justify the proposed recognition of Cuba as an independent State while condemning the recognition of the South even as a belligerent power, will probably not trouble themselves to reconcile the two judgments, unless as in the instance of Mr. Motley they may be compelled to attempt it in the course of official business. Certainly no man can be judged very hardly for shirking such a task. So far as the facts are known the position of the Cuban insurrection is far less favourable than the position of the South was at any time during the first two years of the civil war. On the theory so persistently advanced by Mr. Seward, even the existence of a civil war in Cuba is not yet established. Why should it be regarded as anything more than "a domestic disturbance which, although it has severe peculiarities, is in fact only such a seditious insurrection as is incidental to national progress in every State"? This is how Mr. Seward thought fit to describe the secession of the South, and it is hard to see why other Governments should not be allowed the benefit of a similar mode of dressing up facts. Spain is in great need of "national progress" just now, and if a seditious insurrection is everywhere "incidental" to this blessing, professed lovers of liberty ought to be above taking advantage of the "severe peculiarities" by which it may be for the moment attended.

THE CASE OF THE ADMIRALTY CLERKS.

(From the Standard, April 12.)

THE trial of the Admiralty clerk and his confederate, the engineer, for obtaining money by false pretences, reveals, it is much to be feared, a system. Not that it justifies an opinion that corruption, practices having a corrupt tendency, may widely prevail in the great official departments, but it would be absurd to believe that this is a completely isolated example. The man Rumble went to his negotiation with the contractor so coolly, and in so little apparent fear of consequences, as to suggest that he, at any rate, was experienced in the process. Gambier, moreover, was no simple dupe, no ill-paid clerk pressed by necessity, famished by the claims of a large family and seduced by a sudden temptation. Though young, he had risen high in the service; he enjoyed an ample salary; he held a post of considerable trust, if not of actual responsibility; and his offence was committed obviously, after full deliberation. These circumstances seem to point towards a habit, on the part of contractors—often very ignorant men—of endeavouring to buy the influence which a few unscrupulous subordinates may profess themselves able and willing to sell. Indeed it was more than hinted by the Attorney-General that such is the case, though he scarcely need have added that no tamperings of the kind are possible, however frequent the bargains; and we, while believing that the transaction just exposed represents others not yet exposed, do not believe in their frequency, having faith, upon the whole, in the fidelity and honour of the civil servants, of all ranks, of the Crown. In the instance before us, which was certainly of a remarkable character, the defence undertaken on behalf of one prisoner at least was creditable, on account of its courage, because, though plausibilities might be brought forth in Gambier's favour, the evidence was direct and crushing as against Rumble. In fact, so sure was the prosecution of him, that, had Gambier been acquitted, Rumble might have been convicted upon a separate indictment, and it was not improbable, considering the vagueness of the testimony against the Admiralty clerk, that, except for one incident, he might have escaped, leaving his partner to stand alone in the dock. Mr. Maxwell, it will be remembered, tendered for a supply of elm timber to Portsmouth Dockyard. Rumble, a navy engineer, having no connection with the Admiralty, kept the terms of his contract three days after it had passed through Somerset House. It happened to be the lowest, and the reasonable presumption was, therefore, that it would be accepted. Armed with this knowledge, essential to his plan, he called on the contractor, and offered to carry the tender through for him for a reward in money. After some demur the arrangement was ostensibly agreed to; the contract was passed; again Rumble had confidential information; Mr. Maxwell knew he had been successful many hours before he could have known it officially; and he paid his patron in three ten-pound notes, of which the numbers had been taken. We repeat that the defence, upon such facts, proved by the witness and by a detective officer who overheard the second conversation, must have been felt to be desperate; indeed, the counsel engaged was obviously at a loss how even to stimulate advocacy in such a cause. He urged the improbability that Rumble would go with a corrupt proposal to a contractor; but he had not ventured to cross-examine the detective who heard the proposal made; he strove hard at reducing a flat demand of a bribe into a matter of agency; he admitted that more had been said by the "agent" than was right; but the hope was manifestly a forlorn one when he was driven to attack Mr. Maxwell and insinuate that he had trumped up the charge in order to ingratiate himself with the authorities at the Admiralty. When Mr. Nasmith sat down, a verdict of guilty against his client was as good as recorded.

It was quite otherwise with regard to Gambier. When the Admiralty officials first heard of these proceedings they might immediately have secured Mr. Rumble, and handed him over to justice. But they felt it to be infinitely more important to find out who was his confederate in the service itself, for a confederate in the service there must have been. One leading fact was established beyond a doubt. Of the three £10 notes received by Rumble one came into Gambier's possession. In fact he did not deny that it had been given him by Rumble, and given, moreover, as a consideration for divulging the secrets of the office. After this the whole of the high characters so ostentatiously paraded for his benefit fell away. What was the honour or morality of a man who could, in this paltry manner, betray the confidence of his employers! His certificate went, then, for nothing in the sight of the Judge or in the minds of the jury. But there were some difficulties still. Was it true that he had only committed an act of baseness, which the law could not punish, or that he had entered into an illegal conspiracy? Mr. Justice Hannen took, we think, the view which every man of common sense would take, when he asked—why should a contractor pay £30, or even £10, for the sake of learning the fate of his tender a few hours before he would learn it officially? It was not worth to him so much as a single farthing. By walking from Lombard-street to Somerset House he could have obtained it himself without the slightest trouble. But here arises the real explanation. It is quite probable that Gambier sold information, since he had no influence to sell. He sold it, however, to Rumble, to whom it was valuable, not to Mr. Maxwell, to whom it was useless. It constituted the means by which the contractor was to be defrauded. The confederates were seen in close and anxious consultation five separate times, by two witnesses, and a fair inference is that there was more to settle between them than that Gambier should have £10 for telling Rumble which of the timber contracts had been accepted. So, at all events, the jury thought, and the Judge made no secret of his conviction that, not only did the Admiralty clerk disclose the affairs of the department, but that he knew for what purpose the disclosure was required.

The sentence is a severe one, and it is impossible to avoid sympathising with those upon whom undeserved misery has fallen. It would not be easy, indeed, to refuse a word of compassion for the ineffably infatuated young man who has thus fallen from a position of the highest respectability among "troops of friends," into one of abject disgrace and ruin. As for Rumble, who was probably the tempter, though we have no right to assume this as a fact, his methods were so business-like that very little pity will follow him. And with respect to Gambier, he could not put in the usual plea—distress. He enjoyed a salary of £500 a-year, continuously augmenting. However lamentable, therefore, the spectacle of his punishment, its justice is not to be impugned. Nothing more detrimental to the public service could be imagined than this sort of secret bargaining, and betrayal, and corrupt connivance between officials and "agents" out of doors. How far the evil extends it is impossible to say. We trust, and believe, not very far. There may be black sheep in all the great departments where such a system could be practised with advantage to any person. It has often, indeed, been suspected that mysterious understandings exist between contractors and a particular class of functionaries. But among the wholesome results of the inquiry one will be that contractors will henceforth know their bribes to be wasted. The influence they are ready to purchase is not to be sold, and he must be strangely stupid in everything except his own business who fancies he can buy over a whole batch of authorities for £30. Mr. Maxwell did not commit this mistake—had not the wish, and was not sufficiently simple. Another result, immeasurably more important, will ensue. If there be in the service men who, whether for purposes of false pretence or not, are accustomed to betray upon sordid terms the confidence reposed in them, and to sell the secrets of their superiors, they will, for the future, understand the perils of their position. Eighteen months hard labour is terrible doom for a man of Gambier's status. Let us hope that there existed no great necessity for so exemplary a warning. Yet, in the public interest, and for the sake of the civil service itself, which such practices are calculated to degrade, we cannot but regard the conviction as satisfactory, and the sentence as equitable.

THE INDIAN COOK.

(From the Madras Times.)

WE have frequently had occasion to remark upon the elasticity of the native character, and its readiness to adapt itself to circumstances. Thus, a punka cooly's daughter, whose whole knowledge of the duties of a tire woman have been necessarily confined to the exigencies which compel her bazaar friends to submit their heads to her inspection, after the manners and customs of monkeys, will most unblushingly offer herself to a European lady as a professed ayah and an abigail *au fait* in all the mysteries of the toilette. Or a horse-keeper, who knows about as much of a horse as of conic sections, and has been the greater part of his life a bullock driver, will audaciously borrow a roll of groom's characters, and change his profession as readily as his clothes. But of all the lower class of natives, the cook is the individual who sings excelsior the loudest, and usually with the very least reason. Far be it from us to assert that there are no good cooks in India, no dusky Chevaliers of the Cordon Bleu. Excellent cooks are to be found among the native population. But unfortunately they are somewhat rare, being like Captain Cuttle's texts, when found, make a note of. It has long been an interesting question to Indian gourmets whether Madras or Bombay produces the best cooks. Madras cooks are unequalled in their curries, but they fall away in entrees, and not one in one hundred can make pastry; the Bombay cooks, on the other hand, will imitate French "plats" uncommonly well, but make very indifferent curries. The palm is, probably, to be divided between the two, Bengal cooks being out of the running altogether. It is difficult to find out where and how a good Indian cook picks up a knowledge of his professional duties, for they are themselves averse to giving information on the subject. A Madras cook desires to be considered a heaven-born genius, and he will not allow, even although such may have been the case, that he ever sat at the feet of the French "chefs" at Guindy or the Club. He is a peculiarly sensitive native, and easily huffed, for he has a very just idea of his own importance. He delights to enter into consultation with his mistress or master upon the merits of various dishes, but he is grievously affronted if any attempts are made to instruct him in his art. He has but one answer for these: "If missy think I no good cook, send me away." It is the retort courteous, but inexorable; and if he really is a good cook, "missy" will do well to make friends with the autocrat of the kitchen, for he is a man in authority, and one who can soothe or exasperate her lord at his pleasure, when the said lord, wearied after a day's work in a tropical climate, sits down to dinner some time between 7 and 8 p.m.

The higher class of Madras cooks have a tradition, that some time or other one of their number was cook to "King George" (George IV.), but we have never elsewhere heard that such was the fact. The Marquis of Hertford, the nobleman from whom Lord Lytton drew his character of Lord Guselton, had an Indian cook for the especial purpose of concocting curries, whence, perhaps, the Madras Bobachee's belief that one of his craft was a royal favourite. A first-class Indian cook is very willing to go to Europe with a good master, as he entertains the most extravagant notions of the dignities and honours to which cooks attain in Frankistan; but he, unhappily for us all, seldom gets the chance of a free passage to England, our homeward bound countrymen being generally of opition, that to take cooks to Europe is a freak similar to taking coals to "Canny Newcassel." The Indian cook's forte is to be found in the cunning manufacture of highly spiced dishes and savoury curries. He can also roast, boil, and broil very well when he pleases, but his pastry is a lamentable failure, and the very commonest "plain cook" who advertises in the home journals for situations in Protestant families can beat him in pie crust. He cannot hold a candle to her in this branch of his art, his pastry being inevitably heavy, and cloying, and a caution to dyspeptics. But he is not deficient in invention, or in an originality which Soyer believed was common to cooks and poets registered A1 on Mount Parnassus. He has devised some standard Indian dishes, and we believe that subtle compound, "Woodcock-toast," which approaches so closely the true flavour of the best of game birds, is the creation of a Madras cook's fancy. Since the chief of a Roman Emperor performed the feat of creating anchovies one thousand miles from the sea coast, no cook has artificially imitated nature so well as the Bobachee who can make good woodcock-toast.

We have hitherto only treated of first-class Indian cooks, the grain in a handful of threshed corn. The ordinary situation-seeking Indian cook, the chaff of the profession, is a very different kind of person, and a man who causes his Anglo-Indian master and mistress more trouble than all the rest of their servants put together. This is the true "excelsior" cook, whose presumption is only equalled by his ignorance, and at whose door a pyramid of stomach disorders might be erected. This charlatan, who professes to be able to cook anything, and talks glibly of "Pullits a la by jingo" (query Maringo?), "Soup and bullys," and "cutlets a la Faintingon," has only three dishes in honest truth, which he can cook eatably well. One of these is "duck ee shtew," another is "muttony chops," and the third is "greel fowl." Anything else is beyond his rôle, although, to do justice to his audacity, it must be allowed, he will undertake to cook anything, even such a royal pie as that which cost Manchester £500, on the occasion of the Queen's visit. Hoyle says of whist, "When in doubt, play a trump," and this sorry specimen of Bobachees, although no card player, has a maxim of his own equally bold and decisive. "When in doubts about a dish, make a mixture," is his idea, and he acts upon it. Sweets and sours, liquids and solids, he mixes recklessly up in a greasy heap, and calls the diabolical stew "made dishes," which indeed is the truth. Nor is he above instruction, for he knows that if a youthful mistress will turn a teacher of cooks—a rarity in these days of ultra young ladyism—some one must pay the piper, but not the cook. Mrs. Meagrims, for instance, would like to teach her "chef" to make some nice little plats, for Colonel Meagrims is an officer who has had losses by amalgamations, and staff corps, and one who cannot say his prayers comfortably for Lord Halifax and all men, unless his interior has been previously highly spiced with hot dishes and cayenne. The cook is called to the front, and Mrs. Meagrims, with a volume of "Riddell" open before her, proceeds to give instruction. "Oh, cook!" she says, as if it was the simplest thing in the world, "I want you to make a nice dinner for Thursday next." "Yes, maam." "Colonel Nimbo and Major Soursop are coming to dine, so mind you are very particular." "Yes maam, what missy like?" "Let me see; some tomato soup." "Tematoes very dear, maam." "Well, carrots will do as well." "Carrots no good these times maam." "Well, what soup can you make?" "Suppose missy please, make 'washerman's soup?'" "No! no! you know your master is very angry when you make that soup." "Just as missy please. I can make any kind of soup." Well then, we'll have hare soup and some fish, and mutton cutlets with sauce piquante." "Bazaar no got peas maam." "Oh you stupid, I suppose I must teach you to make this sauce, here, listen now and write it down." And so follows half a page of "Riddell." The cook is an apt scholar, he makes notes of his instructions, his eyes brightening as he calculates the expense of those ingredients he knows not how to put together, but vive la bagatelle? If his mistress is "foolish womans," as he will presently call her in confidential discourse with the tunny-catch, it is her own lookout. He will make some rupees out of the articles to be purchased, and has he not his standard dishes, his "duck ee shtew" and his "muttony chops" which can be transmogrified into anything! Poor Mrs. Meagrims, groaning over the trials of housekeeping with the thermometer at 90°, at last brings her lesson to a close, fancying it is all right, in which she is much mistaken. Thursday night arrives, and with it the Colonel and Major. They come together in a hack coach, and speculate upon the way what sort of dinner they will get. "I fear a deed bad one," says the Colonel, "for Meagrims was never famous for his cook, and Mrs. M. looks as if she knew more about flounces than fricassees." "I don't know," answers Soursop, "Meagrims told me he had just got a new cook, who asks sixteen rupees a month wages. He ought to be a good one." "Scandalous waste of money for a married man in these times. Why I only give mine twelve," grumbles the Colonel, "but here we are!" "I hope, Belinda, that you taught that cook to make something eatable," says Colonel Meagrims, while he puts on his white tie. "That old guttler, Nimbo, is like a tiger if he gets a bad dinner." "Oh! it's all right," answers Belinda, from her dressing room, "pray don't bother! it's half-past 7, and I can't find my hair pins."

How pleasant it is to sit down to a well-furnished and well-lit dinner table, after that intolerable half-hour in the drawing-room, where one's attention is kept on the rack between the forced conversation of the hostess, and the disputes of the servants in the verandah. How comfortable, to unrol one's napkin, take therefrom the bread, and eye complacently the soup tureen whose cover is about to be removed. The colonel occupies the foot of the table in this instance, for Mrs. Meagrims "does not carve." Who? what? Can there be any thing wrong? No. And yet the Colonel's brow grows black as midnight, and he snorts like a war horse, "Pon my soul! it's too bad my dear," says the host. "Here's, washerman's soup, again." "I told the cook to make hare soup my dear," retorts the agitated hostess, "It is hare soup, Maam," says the butler, "suppose master try with spoon, he find the head." Somewhat maliciously, the Colonel gropes with the soup ladle, and brings to light the grinning head and teeth of a hare. "Oh! it is hare soup, he mutters." Eager to distract attention from the soup, Colonel Meagrims dashes into the latest intentions of the India Council with reference to unemployed field officers. A subject, with its interpretations, which he had reserved for the dessert, but needs must, when the cook or the —— drives. Colonel Nimbo will not rise to the bait, nevertheless, but regards society with a stony stare. "Eh, what's this?" he inquires, as an entrée is handed to him. "Mutton chops! No thank you. What's in the other dish?" "Grilled fowl." "No! no!" "My dear," says the hostess, hysterically, in answer to a thunder-and-lightning glance from the head of the table, "I told him to make cutlets." "And so they are cutlets," says Major Soursop, good naturedly; "see, here are the bread crumbs, and the egg, and the sauce—only on a separate plate." "Oh dear! dear! it is impossible to teach those dreadful cooks," groans Mrs. M. "Well, thank heaven! the roast mutton is all right," says the host, in anything but a voice attuned to the thanksgiving. "No! as I live, it's raw. Take it away!"

The Colonel won't eat anything now. He munches his bread gloomily and in silence. The others discuss, with what appetite they may, boiled chickens smothered in onions and soap suds. The course is removed, and macaroni placed before the Colonel. Alas! the favourite food of Divas, and Bapos, is a swimming soup which one must needs eat with a spoon. Nimbo's long pent up wrath explodes. "Meagrims," he roars in a voice awful to hear, "excuse the lady, but I tell you solemnly that if I had that infernal and doubly infernal cook of yours, I'd flog him, I'd salt him, I'd pickle him, aye, and by, by Jupiter! *I'd eat him.*" *Is* the cook drunk?" inquires Mrs. M. vaguely and generally. "He is too much drunk, maam," answers the butler promptly. In fact, intoxication had overtaken the bewildered student in "Riddell," for, arguing, as Indian cooks are prone to do on the occasion of dinner parties, that the feast was a general festival, and that the odds are nothing so long as one is happy, he had ascended to the ninth round on the ladder of drunkenness, and feeling giddy at such an elevation, was even then stretched beneath the kitchen dresser weeping bitterly and singing ribald songs alternately, the latter in praise of the rum his mistress gave him "for the pudding." But we have somewhat digressed from our subject, even when painting him in his true colours; and it is true to hint that, besides being totally ignorant of his art, the ordinary Indian cook is also a dirty vagabond, unclean in his cuisine. This phase in his character is unpleasant to dwell upon, but we will conclude this sketch with an anecdote to the point. In a certain regimental mess, in which the bachelor dining members paid little attention to the dispositions of the cook-room, an officer, by good or ill fortune, conceived the desire to inspect the culinary arrangements of the kitchen. What did he behold? Upon the centre of the floor a vast round of beef for that day's dinner. Seated on the beef a little black boy—as the vulgar song says "as naked as Venus" and kicking his little heels in mid air. The intruder was horrified. Not so the cook, who said proudly "my son, saar!"—Then with a grin, for he was a facetious Bobachee, "he make beef nice and tender for gentlemans."

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FOR SALE, new and second-hand Harness, Sociable, and Harness. TUCKER, Elizabeth-street.

HANDSOME Turnout for SALE, Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Farrow's Livery Stables, 402, Castlereagh-st.

HORSES, BUGGIES, &c., for SALE or HIRE, at Norfolk's Livery Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

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BUGGIES of all descriptions built, of best material, at MOORE'S Carriage Bazaar, South Head Road.

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FOR SALE, a bargain, Chesnut MARE, good in saddle or harness, only £2. Durham Hotel, William-st. E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.
Town and Country Horses
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

At Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
30 Head Heavy Draught Colts.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, The above.

Horses and Vehicles of all descriptions ON HIRE.

Ulladulla Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Mr. John Adams to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cart colts, broken to lead
2 ditto fillies, ditto ditto.

Handsome Bay Cob.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by the Rev. Mr. Macarthur to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay cob, 15.1, possessing great power; thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

Picton Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Mr. Bolton to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Eight strong upstanding colts, all handled to lead quietly, and some are broken to saddle and harness.

Dogcart.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the BAZAAR, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A dogcart, in first-class condition, having just undergone thorough repair.

Heavy Cart Colts.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from J. T. Blackman, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of unbroken cart colts.
They are all four years old, in first-class condition, got by the imported horses Atlas and Defiance, and described as being the best lot of heavy colts, that have been offered for public competition this year.

TO BUTCHERS.

Fat Sheep and Lambs.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Christian to sell by auction, at the Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
300 prime fat wedders
75 ditto lambs.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 heavy cart horses, subject to trial
A horse, spring-cart, and harness
A lot of stock horses, with saddles and bridles
Drays, buggies, spring-carts, rigs, harness, &c.

Ellis and Co.'s Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. K. Mackay, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, the 25th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 really prime fat wethers, in lots, per steamer from the Hunter.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
200 head of really prime cattle, in lots, from — White's, Esq., noted Edinglassie Paddocks.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
88 prime fat bullocks, in lots
37 ditto ditto cows, ditto.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by S. Douglas, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Messrs. Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

Important Sale of Horses from the South Country.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mr. J. W. Stamford to sell by auction, as above,
26 head broken and unbroken horses.
These have been selected from the celebrated studs of A. Cunningham, Esq., of Lannygon, and W. Davis, Esq., of Ginninderra, and consist of heavy draught, light harness, and broken and unbroken saddle hacks, amongst which are some fine well matched greys. All are in top condition.

Terms, cash.

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Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, 50 dead pigs, suckers, 70 pairs geese.
30 pairs cock turkeys, ducks, fowls, greaves.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, lard, honey, cheese, (Farrant's prize)
Oranges, apples.
At 4 o'clock,
Tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

Prime Fat Sheep. Prime Fat Sheep.

BUTLER and INGLIS are instructed by J. V. Cooper, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 792, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Two hundred (200) splendid fat wethers, from Romney Marsh, average weight 75 (seventy-five) pounds.
These are much superior to the lot sold yesterday.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus—Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
Terms, cash.

W. A. SMITH and CO. will sell by auction, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 12 o'clock, at Farmers' Home Sale Yards,
Mrs. Jarrett's fat lambs and wethers
Also fat pigs and dairy produce, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay.
Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, &c.
At 12 o'clock sharp, at the Railway Meat Sheds,
One hundred (100) carcases of corn-fed pork.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises of the late SH. Young, near Dind's Hotel, Milson's Point, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
Horse, cart and harness, building stone and timber, quarryman's tools, firewood, and sundries.

FRIDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the University Hotel, corner of Glebe Road, Glebe.
Household Furniture, Stock-in-trade, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
The household furniture, comprising drawing-room suite (rosewood), rosewood loo table, Chinese cabinet (cost £40), carpets, rugs, fender and irons, dining tables, couches, leather-bottom chairs, bedsteads, bedding, chest of drawers, washstands, handsome ornaments, books, china, glass, kitchen utensils, cooking stove, dressers, &c., &c.
Also,
Hot water machine, pewter measures, decanters, stock-in-trade, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
850 hides, calfskins, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, calf
Harness and bag leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Horns, &c., &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Tallow
Hides
Sheepskins.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Stores, Queen's-place, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
Tallow
Hides
Sheepskins.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, coconnut oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of the Stock of a Clothier and Hawker.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 25th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. S. Pollock, who is leaving for England, per Brockley Castle, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The balance of stock, comprising
Ready-made clothing
Crimean shirts
General drapery
Hats, calicoes
Real and plated jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, consisting of clothing, jewellery, and sundries.
The jewellery at 2 o'clock sharp.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS,
278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Storekeepers, Bakers, Dealers, and Connoisseurs and Lovers of the Fine Arts.

Furniture of a large house, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

A large number of Iron Bedsteads, with new Palliasses, Hair, Flax, and Fibre Mattresses, large quantity of Bedding.
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
LIBRARY FURNITURE
OFFICE FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
KITCHEN FURNITURE, and all the requisites of a well-furnished House, together with a shipment of Rare and Choice OIL PAINTINGS, many of them by ORIGINAL and RENOWNED PAINTERS,
just landed from the
JUBILEE, from LONDON,
the Gallery of a deceased Gentleman.
Without the least reserve.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The whole of the above, regardless of original cost.
Terms, cash.

To Medical Gentlemen, Students, Analytical Chemists, Amateur Scientific Experimentalists, Mechanics, and Others.

On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock.

The whole of the curious and most useful, scientific, novel, and experimental apparatus, removed from the premises of Mr. James, of South Head Road, the well-known ingenious machinist,
And at 2 o'clock,
OIL PAINTINGS, and several hundred
BOOKS,
upon medical, scientific, historic, classic, and other literature.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, as above.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—As the sale will occupy all the day, 15 minutes will be allowed for lunch, resuming it punctually at 2.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and Storekeepers.

Large Unreserved Sale of
65 Packages of Drapery, Hosiery, Stuffs, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th instant,
65 packages, now landing ex recent arrivals, comprising—
Coloured winceys
9-8 plate prints
5-4 purples and fancies
Table damask
Stays, white and fancy colours
Swiss and tape check muslins
Satin check Swiss mulls
4-4 white brilliants
Black crape coburgs
Black alpacas
Rolled shirtings, white and coloured
Plain allwool skirtings
Ladies' tweeds
Bleached hucks
4-4 cloutings
Loom huck towels
4-4 linens
Cotton ticks
Flax sheetings
Cambric handkerchiefs, 5-8 and 7-8, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

10 Bales Blankets.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the above day, a nice assortment of blankets, consisting of
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 white blankets
Ditto ditto, gentian
Ditto ditto, scarlet
Ditto ditto, blue grey.
Terms at sale.

11-4 Blankets.
Ex Hawkesbury, from London, damaged by ship.

THIS DAY, at 11 prompt.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, viz.:—
W in diamond D outside.
121—1 bale, 48 pairs, 11-4 blankets.
Terms, cash.

Silk Umbrellas
Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Mantles

On FRIDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases of the abovenamed goods, as under—
Silk umbrellas, paragon frames, 24, 26, and 28 inch
Twilled silk ditto, brown and green
Ladies' silk velvet jackets
Ditto silk plush ditto
Ditto bearskin ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto astrachan ditto
Children's black cloth ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto waterproof tweed ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
26 Packages Clothing and Woollens,
Now landing ex John Nicholson.

THIS DAY, the 25th instant.
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
A very choice and saleable shipment of clothing and piece goods, consisting of
107—1 case gent.'s white shirts, W. and B. (in half-dozen boxes)
108—1 ditto gent.'s regatta ditto
109—1 ditto ditto O. S ditto
110—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, F. F.
111—1 ditto ditto black doe ditto, ditto
112—1 ditto ditto blue pilot Devon yachting jackets
113—1 ditto ditto black deerskin ditto
117—1 ditto ditto white shirts, W. and B.
120—1 ditto ditto fine white corazza shirts, W. and B.
125—1 ditto boys' and youths' self mole trousers
126—1 ditto gent.'s super blue pilot jackets, rug lined
100—1 ditto super black doeskins
101—1 ditto ditto steel ditto
102—1 ditto ditto W. of E. fancy doeskins, new styles
103—1 ditto ditto black broads, assorted qualities
104—1 ditto 6-4 super blue diagonals and drab bedford cords
114—1 ditto super fancy silk mixtures
115—1 ditto 6-4 all-wool fancy mixed coatings
129—1 ditto flannel undershirts
130—1 ditto men's melton crimean shirts
131—1 ditto ditto super blue diagonal sacs
132—1 ditto ditto ditto fancy doe suits
133—1 ditto ditto ditto black cloth sacs
134—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto vests
135—1 ditto boys' and youths' self mole trousers
136—1 ditto men's linen faced moulded collars.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Now landing ex Dhollerah, John Nicholson, Hawkesbury, and Strathnaver.

Manufactured by
Nathan Joseph
David Joseph
H. Jackson and Sons, and others.

☞ For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
187 packages of boots and shoes, now landing in prime order.

Further particulars will be published in Monday's HERALD.

On FRIDAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Attractive Positively Unreserved Sale of Ladies' and Gent.'s Gold and Silver Jewellery, Cutlery, &c.

All New and Fashionable Goods.
For sale without the slightest reserve.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Fancy Dealers, Cutlers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock,
Ladies' and gent.'s gold and silver watches
Handsome gold suites, brooches, and earrings
Elegant bracelets, lockets, rings
Brooches and earrings, in great variety
Necklets, negligées, crosses, hairpins
Charms, seals, gold guards and chains
Gent.'s gold scarf pins, rings
Sleeve links, studs, collar buttons, &c., &c.
Silver fruit knives, thimbles, bells
Handsome silver spoons and forks
Game knives, forks, and spoons, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Superior pocket and pen knives
Table and dessert knives and forks, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

MONDAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, No. 80, King-street.

The whole of the Stock of General Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Kingsbury (who is leaving the premises in consequence of the expiration of lease), to sell by auction, on the above day,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, &c., &c.
Further particulars in to-morrow's issue.

FRIDAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock.

199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Cottage Pianoforte, by Charles Cadby
First-class Proof Engravings, Fancy Ornaments
Chimney-glasses, Electro-plated Ware
Excellent Cooking Stove, by Younger.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Miss White, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, at her residence, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate, THIS DAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture and effects, consisting of—
Massive telescope dining table
Dining-room chairs, sofa in hair, easy chairs
Side tables, rosewood, walnut, and cedar chiffonieres, with plate-glass backs; gilt chimney glass
Valuable proof engravings, vases, and ornaments
Electro-plated ware, cut glass and china
Dinner, dessert, and breakfast services; cornice poles and curtains
Tapestry and Kidderminster carpets and hearth rugs
Hall table, hall chairs, stair carpet, and oil cloth
Rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Charles Cadby, nearly new
Bedrooms, Nos. 1 to 6—Tubular and solid iron bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, hair bolsters
Feather pillows, blankets, quilts, and curtains
Wardrobes, chests of drawers, washstands and sets
Toilet tables and glasses, side tables, and covers
Bedroom carpet and matting, venetian blinds
Kitchen dresser, sofas, tables, Younger's cooking stove, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

POTTS'S POINT.
The residence of Mrs. Augustus Morris.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, June 30th.

Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, full compass
Elegant Walnut-wood Drawing-room Suite, in amber satin damask
Centre, Card, and Occasional Tables
Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs
Massive Sideboard, with plate-glass back
Telescope Table, carved legs, and stand for leaves
Spanish Mahogany Couch and Dining-room Chairs, covered in dead grain morocco
Dinner Waggon, Chimney Glasses
Richly-cut Glass, China Dinner and Dessert Services
Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing Tables
Wardrobes, with plate-glass doors; Cheval Glass
Chests Drawers, Linen Presses, Cupboards
Pantry and fittings, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries
Bows and Arrows, 4 feet Target, Croquet Game, &c.
Greenhouse Flower Stands, Plants, Ferns, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Augustus Morris (in consequence of her removal) to sell by auction, at her residence, Potts's Point, on WEDNESDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her household furniture and valuable effects.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 25th, 1869.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, 183, Pitt-street,

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.

Ex Strathnaver, M'Donald, master, from London.

14 Packages Earthenware.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the above Stores, 183, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, June 25, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
MBS
No. 43—1 assorted crate claret chariot
44—1 crate, 45 dozen, bowls and saucers
52—1 assorted crate Prince Alfred pattern
53—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
54—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
55—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
56—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
57—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
60—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
63—1 crate, 45 dozen, bowls and saucers
68—1 ditto, 50 pairs, ewers and basins
69—1 ditto chambers and basins
87—1 ditto, 70 dozen, plates
104—1 ditto white chambers and bowls
105—1 ditto jugs.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, June 25th, 1869

Large Size Empty Carriage Cases.

To Builders, Carpenters, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 large size empty carriage cases.
Terms, cash.

At half-past 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY, June 25th, 1869.

50 Packages Seasonable Boots and Shoes.

Celebrated house of N. Joseph.
Now landing ex Dhollerah.

Under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1869, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice N. Joseph's 50 packages superior boots and shoes, comprising
English lasting E.S. spring boots
French ditto ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto ditto
Kid boots, fancy stitch
Gl. kid ditto ditto
A.A. ditto ditto ditto
Imitation ditto
Children's ditto boots
Ditto coloured boots, balmorals, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1869.

Preliminary Notice.

75 Packages Earthenware, now landing, ex Annesley.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, June 29, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 packages earthenware, now landing ex Annesley, Albion and Eton patterns.

Full particulars in Saturday's issue.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

Clearing-out Sale, on the Premises, Haslem Creek.

THIS DAY, Friday, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL JAY has received instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving for the country, to sell by auction, on the premises known as Mrs. T. Hughes's property, eleven miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, and adjoining the fourth mile-stone from Parramatta, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows and springers
17 pigs
11 fat lambs
Smoked mutton and pork hams
A quantity of casks
Sugar, saltpetre, salt, &c.
Horse, spring-cart, and harness
Saddles and bridles
Furniture, boilers, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
Single Corn-shellers
Double Corn-shellers
Zinc Washboards
No. 3 Chaffcutters, by Ransome and Sims
Flat Irons
Grafting Tools
Spades
Shovels
House Bellows
Bed Screws
Clout Nails
Scupper Nails
Pit Saws
Frame Saws, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Country Buyers, Dealers and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

Important and extensive Auction Sale.
98 Bales Paper
25 Casks Printing Ink.

At Messrs. M'Vey Baird and Co.'s Stores, 57, Pitt-street.
Double and Single News
White and Coloured Double Demy
Printing Demy
Brown Paper
Paper Bags
Drapers' Paper
Seed Bags
Foolscap
Millboards
Printing Ink.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 25th June.

To Printers, Stationers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. M'Vey Baird and Co.'s Stores, 57, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
About 90 bales paper, as above
25 casks printing ink.
Boiler and engine, by Harrild and Sons
Improved combined engine and boiler, 3 horse-power
5½-inch cylinder, 11-inch stroke, stands upon a solid cast iron sole plate, about 4 feet square. Has been very little used, and may be seen at work at 57, Pitt-street
Double double demy printing machine, by Napier, London, fitted for steam or hand power
Little favourite machine, demy folio, will take a sheet of foolscap, fitted for hand or steam power
Iron standing press, 2½ inch screw
Imperial paper cutting machine, 32 inches
Paper bag cutting machine, the only one in the colony
Super royal printing machine, by Mackillan, Glasgow.
A first-class machine; has been very little used.
. Catalogues obtainable at the sale rooms.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

SATURDAY, 26th June, at 12 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining the HERALD Office.

9 Cases choice Paperhangings, just landed, without speck or blemish.
To Decorators, Paperhangers, and Private Purchasers.

Upwards of 9000 Rolls of Paper, of the most costly and elegant designs, and of superior finish, imported direct from the manufacturers in Paris expressly to supply this market.
The assortment consists of
Drawing-room Paper
Dining-room Paper
Bedroom Paper
Library and Hall Paper.
Pattern books are now exhibited in the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where purchasers are requested to call and inspect them prior to sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, a shipment of Parisian paperhangings, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining HERALD Office, on SATURDAY next, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining HERALD Office.

Unreserved Sale of Pianofortes, Paintings, Electroplated Ware, Guns, Books, Four-post Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, and a large quantity of Household Furniture and Effects, Poultry, Dog, &c., &c.
To Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 26th instant, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock,
With the valuable library of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., removed to the Rooms for the convenience of buyers,
About 300 volumes, in every department of literature, by the most famous authors.
At 12 o'clock will be offered,
9 cases paperhangings, consisting of about 9000 rolls.
After which the sale will proceed with household furniture and other effects, as follow—
Walnut cottage pianoforte, by Broadwood, full compass, can be well recommended by the auctioneers
Elegant drawing-room suites
Serviceable dining-room ditto
Rosewood card tables
Handsome gilt frame chimney glasses
Carpets and hearth rugs
Fenders and fire irons
Bohemian cut glass vases
Cut glass wines
Ditto ditto tumblers
Ditto ditto decanters
Electroplated ware
Dining-room tables
Engravings, various subjects
Superb painting, by Montague, Landscape
Statuary and glass ornaments
4-post iron and brass bedsteads
Palliasses, hair mattresses, feather pillows
Blankets and sheets
Chest drawers
Washstands, double and single
Toilet sets
Towel horses, and a Baker's patent mangle
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
TO SPORTSMEN and PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
Thoroughbred retriever dog, well trained (inspection invited).
TO SURVEYORS and OTHERS.
Theodolite, by a London maker.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining HERALD Office.

TO MUSIC SELLERS, AMATEUR MUSICIANS, and GENTLEMEN of the MUSICAL PROFESSION.
Small Shipment of Musical Instruments, consisting of 2 cases of
Concertinas
Violins
Accordeons
Flutes.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining HERALD Office, on SATURDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases of musical instruments, just landed, in perfect order. See above
Terms, cash.

Admirable Vessel for the Intercolonial Trade.

Barque HARMON, 345 Tons Register.
Sails without any ballast.

. In consequence of the recent wet weather having retarded discharge of the cargo, by which intending purchasers have been prevented from obtaining full inspection of the vessel, the SALE is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, 29th instant.
The auctioneers are desirous of pointing out to intending purchasers that this vessel is not like those generally offered for sale by auction—namely, nearly used-up. The Harmon on the contrary, is a good strong ship, sound in every respect, except her copper, which requires repairs. She is thoroughly equipped and abundantly supplied with marine stores.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
The splendid barque HARMON, 345 tons register.
She was built especially for the West Indian trade, with great strength and large carrying power, light draft of water (say 11½ to 12 feet with full cargo), 25 feet beam.
She is so remarkably stiff that she shifts under all plain sail in smooth water WITHOUT BALLAST, with cables, anchors, and boats on deck. For any sea voyage, 50 tons ballast would be ample.
Has hurricane deck, about 6 feet high.
Has 2 bow ports, and large flat floor for lumber cargoes.
Good cabin accommodation.
Well found in sails, rigging, and marine stores, and quite ready for an outward voyage.
Has just delivered a cargo of flour from Valparaiso to Tahiti, without damaging a single package.
Is now discharging a general cargo from Tahiti—also in perfect order, after being exposed for a considerable time to the late tempestuous weather and two heavy gales on the passage up to this coast.
She is only disposed of by her present owner, consequent upon her being too large for the S. S. Island trade.

The vessel can be inspected on application to Captain Dunn, on board, at the Circular Quay, alongside ship Strathdon.
Inventory may be seen at the Sale Room, or on board the vessel.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
On an Early Day.
On the Premises, O'Connell-street,
By Order of the Executors of the late John Smith, Esq.
The whole of his
VALUABLE AND COMPLETE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, &c.
To Legal Gentlemen, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late John Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, O'Connell-street, adjoining his private house, on an early day,
The whole of his office furniture, iron safes, &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the French Consul,

597 tons New Lambton (Newcastle) Coal, the cargo of the Asie.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 29th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the French Consul to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of New Lambton coal, ex Asie, now on Cuthbert's Wharf, 597 tons per lading certificate.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 29th June.

Large and Important Auction Sale of Sugar, Tea, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Flour, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of sugars, teas, groceries, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the French Consul.

Positive Sale.

The French Ship
ASIE,
460 Tons (French Register).

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the French Consul to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 29th of June, at 11 o'clock,
The fine French barque ASIE, 460 tons (French register), as she now lies, at Cuthbert's Wharf.
Her dimensions are,
Length about 135
Breadth ditto 28
Depth ditto 22.
She is well built, is copper fastened, metalled in pure copper over felt.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to the day of sale.
Inventory of stores in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On an early day,
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
The whole of the
VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
of
David Scott Mitchell, Esq.

To Barristers, Solicitors, Law Stationers, Booksellers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from D. S. Mitchell, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable law library.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of the late John Smith, Esq., No. 18, O'Connell-street.

On an early day.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
MASSIVE and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. J. Smith, who is leaving her present house, to sell by auction, at No. 18, O'Connell-street, on an early day,
The valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On an early day,
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Under instructions from
The Executors of the late John Smith, Esq.
The whole of his Library
of
VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

To Solicitors, Barristers, Law Stationers, Booksellers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late John Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable law library.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

THIS DAY, Friday, 25th June.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

KENT-STREET.—Three recently erected dwelling-houses, Nos. 512, 514, and 516, between Liverpool and Bathurst streets.

KENT-STREET.—Valuable allotment, 28½ feet frontage on the east side, between King and Market streets.

BALMAIN.—"Brankses," a handsome highly-finished stone-built family residence, formerly the property and residence of J. S. Mitchell, Esq., now occupied by the proprietor, Captain Hixson.

PADDINGTON.—Newly-erected dwelling-house, South Head Road, immediately opposite the officers' quarters at the Victoria Barracks.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD, WOOLLAHRA.—Brick-built dwelling-house and shop, on the main road, beyond Eliza-street, occupied by Mr. Cords.

MONCUR-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.—Neat cottage, with land, extending to Spicer-street, occupied by Mr. Farr, leasehold, about 87 years to run.

NEWTOWN.—Lots 7, 9, and 12, section 3, having 103 feet frontage to Burren-street, close to Erskineville Road.

ASHFIELD.—Splendid villa site, 2 acres, fronting Alt-street, opposite the grounds of St. John's Church; also 3 a. 1 r. 22 p., fronting the Parramatta Road, adjoining the grounds of S. H. Smyth, Esq.

TOWN OF ASHFORD, NEW ENGLAND.—Block of land, bounded by four streets, on which are the stores formerly occupied by Mr. John Sullivan, and the premises lately the Squatters' Home Hotel.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TOWN OF ASHFORD,
NEW ENGLAND.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
All those 4 acres 2 roods and 5¼ perches, in the TOWN OF ASHFORD, suburban allotment No. 1, section 4, bounded by Duff, Frome, Bukkulla, and Frazer streets, on which are erected those substantial stores formerly occupied by Mr. John Sullivan; and the premises formerly known as the Squatters' Home Hotel.

Further particulars in a future advertisement, or may be obtained on application to Messrs. Deane and Deane, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Title, Torrens's Act.

PADDINGTON.

NEWLY-ERECTED DWELLING-HOUSE, fronting the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, immediately opposite the Officers' Quarters, at the VICTORIA BARRACKS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alfred Gilbert to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 27 FEET frontage to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, 77½ FEET to a side lane, and 27 FEET to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected that well-finished THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundation, and containing balcony, hall, seven rooms, and kitchen, with good yard, well of water, and large galvanized iron tank, &c., at the rear.

☞ This is a conveniently-situated suburban residence, within easy walking distance of the centre of the city.
Terms at sale.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

KENT-STREET.
THREE RECENTLY ERECTED DWELLINGS, Nos. 512, 514, and 516, KENT-STREET, on the east side, between Liverpool and Bathurst streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 48 FEET TO KENT-STREET, at its junction with Albion-street, together with those superior dwelling-houses, Nos. 512, 514, 516, Kent-street, built of brick on stone foundations, with slate roof, containing each four rooms, with separate flagged yards, divided by a seven feet weatherboard fence, and water laid on to each at the rear.
☞ The above are well-finished and substantially built, and have cement skirtings and mantel-pieces to each room. The position secures constant tenants, and the present low rental (£96 per annum) can at all times for a certainty be depended on.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

By Order of the Curator of Intestate Estates.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTIES
GEORGE-STREET
WILLIAM-STREET
RILEY-STREET.

TERMS, CASH.

GEORGE-STREET—All that splendid block of land on the east side of George-street, having a frontage of 33 feet 8 inches by a depth of 180 feet 2 inches on the north side, and 180 feet 10 inches on the south side; upon which is erected that large and commodious BRICK-BUILT business premises at present occupied by Messrs. Bennett, Brothers, grocers, containing
LARGE SHOP, 45 feet by 21 feet 6 inches
SMALL STORE, 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 9 inches
with
6 LARGE ROOMS above, and extending over the gateway.
KITCHEN 12 feet 6 inches with room over.
STORES at the rear, 31 feet 3 inches x 19 feet 3 inches, with 2 floors over
3-STALL STABLE.
Besides
LARGE OFFICE,
2 STORES, extending from the house to the back store, and
2 SHEDS,
leaving ample yard accommodation for working the whole of the above premises with facility
This property is numbered 482, and is situated between the premises at present occupied by Messrs. Walford and Sparke and Mr. J. Turner, and is immediately opposite the George-street Markets.

WILLIAM-STREET.—First. That large and substantially built house on the south side of William-street and corner of Riley-street, known as No. 69, standing upon a block of land having
21 feet frontage to the former street
90 feet to Riley-street, and
19 feet 3 inches to Yurong-street.
The House contains—
LARGE ENTRANCE HALL
Dining-room, 13 feet 9 inches x 12 feet 9 inches
Drawing-room, 13 feet 9 inches x 17 feet 6 inches
Back Verandah
3 large rooms and balcony up stairs, and
3 large rooms in the basement, besides
Large Stable, Hay-loft, and Wash-house, and back entrance from Yurong-street.

SECOND.—That first-class building known as No. 67, also most substantially built, standing upon an allotment of land having a frontage of 19 feet 6 inches to south side of William-street, by a depth of 90 feet to Yurong-street, containing
Entrance Hall
Drawing-room, 13 feet 9 inches x 13 feet 3 inches
Dining-room, 13 feet 9 inches x 11 feet
Back Verandah, with
2 rooms and attics over, and
Large kitchens in the basement, besides large stable and hay-loft in the rear, and back entrance from Yurong-street.

THIRD.—All that block of Land adjoining the west side of the above, having 30 feet 6 inches frontage to William-street, by a depth of 90 feet to Yurong-street, to which street it has also a frontage of 31 feet, and is most suitable for the erection of first-class residences.

RILEY-STREET.—All that choice Block of Land on the east side of Riley-street, between the SHERIDAN KNOWLES HOTEL and Mr. CHARLES COONING'S property, having a frontage of 32 feet to RILEY-STREET, by a depth of 131 feet 7 inches to a lane at the rear on the south side, and 123 feet 9 inches on the north side.

In addition to the foregoing, will be submitted for sale, ALLOTMENT No. 65 of section No. 51 of the township of
NORTH HASTINGS.

TITLE, unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Messrs. Want, Son, and Johnson, solicitors, Pitt-street.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from the Curator of Intestate Estates to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 271, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 15th July,
THOSE REALLY FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTIES, as described above; and as it is rarely so splendid an opportunity as the present offers itself to
CAPITALISTS FOR LUCRATIVE INVESTMENTS,
it is hoped that so important a sale of
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY
will command attention; and they invite a careful inspection of these properties, which will be found to be, in point of position and
PERMANENT VALUE, SECOND TO NONE
in the city. The time is fast approaching when
FIRST-CLASS CITY FREEHOLDS LIKE THESE
will command a very much higher value than they do at present; so that, as a mere matter of speculation, the purchases will
PROVE A MOST PROFITABLE OUTLAY,
particularly that of the George-street property, as there is every probability that, at no distant date, the
RAILWAY TERMINUS
must be brought into very close proximity to it, when its value will be enhanced to an
ENORMOUS EXTENT.

Plans on view at the Rooms, 271, George-street, where every requisite information can be obtained.

OLD NAVAL AND MILITARY STORES.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Military Stores, Lower George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to orders received from the Major-General Commanding,
A quantity of condemned Naval and Military stores, consisting of shot and shell boxes, copper tube boxes, packing cases, empty flannel cartridges, woollen and linen clothing, great coats, leather leggings, and some old metal, &c., &c.
Military Store Office,
Sydney, 23rd June, 1869.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

At the residence of Mr. William Ray, one mile on the Liverpool Road.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, by order of the Official Assignee, THIS DAY, 25th June,
1 buggy, 1 dogcart, 2 sets of harness, 4 cows, and 4 calves.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

MELBOURNE.
For Absolute Sale, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street.

British Barque FORMOSA, 450 tons register, 600 tons burthen.
In splendid condition, well found in ground tackle, sails, and gear.

JAMES LAWRANCE will sell by public auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on MONDAY next, 28th instant,
The British barque FORMOSA, as above.
Terms at sale.

NORTHERN TERRITORY LAND-ORDERS.

MESSRS. GREEN and WADHAM will sell by auction, at their Land Mart, Adelaide, on WEDNESDAY, June 30th, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
151 land-orders.
The property of the Northern Territory Company, Limited.

Each land-order at present represents a town allotment, and confers the right to select 160 acres of country land; but, by lodging an application with the South Australian Government on or before the 24th August, 1869, the holder will be entitled to an increased area of 160 acres; thus each order will represent 320 ACRES OF LAND in addition to the Town Allotment.

The Orders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1462043

THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY. (Limited Liability.)

Capital—£50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each, Of which it is contemplated to call up only one moiety.

Deposit payable on allotment 5s per share; remainder by instalments of 5s; each at intervals of not less than three months, on call from the directors.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
Hon. Robert Towns, Esq. — S. C. Burt, Esq.
Hon. John Hay, Esq. — J. A. Turner, Esq.
R. L. Jenkins, Esq. — Henry Beit, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. — Dr. Read
R. G. Massie, Esq. — Henry Bell, Esq.

BANKERS: The Bank of New South Wales.
BROKERS: Messrs. Barton and Melhado.

This Company is established for the purpose of assisting in turning to a better account our numerous flocks and herds in this Colony and Queensland, by the preservation and exportation to Europe of the Meat which is now almost entirely wasted.

The operations of this Company will in the first instance be confined to the adoption of a method of preservation which is thoroughly understood, viz.—that of preserving in hermetically sealed tins, the process adopted at Ramornie, Clarence River, and by the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company, of whose Meats the supply is found to be quite inadequate to the demand, now that the prejudice against Preserved Meats is subsiding in England.

Other methods of preservation, when fully proved, will be embraced by this Company, if found to be more profitable and better suited to the taste of the consumer.

As an evidence of the utter insufficiency of animal food for the people of Europe notwithstanding importations into England from America and other places, amounting to nearly 60,000 tons of Preserved Meats per annum, one, alone, of the principal provision dealers in London had, according to last advices, orders booked for 3,000,000 lbs. of Australian Meat, and there is no doubt the demand will greatly increase when the excellence of our Meat is more widely known.

It has been estimated that to supply the deficiency of animal food in England upwards of 7,000,000 sheep would be required annually.

It must be evident to every one acquainted with the prices ruling in these colonies for live stock that the margin for profit is very considerable, and the successful operations of other companies of this description in these colonies justify the Committee in anticipating an amply remunerative return to shareholders.

It is hoped that Squatters and others interested in pastoral properties in this and the adjoining colonies will join in this undertaking, as a means of securing a better and more certain return for their flocks and herds.

The operations of the Company will be conducted in proximity to the fattening districts of this colony, where stock may be obtained in prime condition and at the minimum price.

Applications for shares must be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, addressed to the Committee to the care of Messrs. BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,
I have to request that you will allot me shares in the abovenamed Company, and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I agree to pay the deposit on the same, and to pay such further calls as may be made in terms of the prospectus, and I undertake to sign the Deed of Settlement for the shares that may be allotted to me.
Name——
Address——
Date——

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
BUSINESS will continue to be carried on at the Temporary Office, 130, Pitt-street, until notice of removal to the new Offices. By order.
June 19, 1869.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.
MARINE policies granted on hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY OFFICE, 275, GEORGE-STREET.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq. — Henry Prince, Esq.
J. De V. Lamb, Esq. — Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £700,000
ACCUMULATED FUND exceeds £4,095,589.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
Paid-up Capital 55,000
Reserve Fund 20,000
(With unlimited liability of shareholders.)
The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.
Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.
Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, One Million; paid up, £250,000.
Net Premium Income for 1868, £319,500.
Rates only on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF Mr. HENRY TALBOT, the celebrated SCOTCH TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. R. STEWART, will, by desire, as LORD DUNDREARY, READ BROTHER SAM'S LETTER, and repeat his celebrated performance of PYGMALION BONNEFOI.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 25, will be presented the 3rd act of Shakspere's tragedy HAMLET.
Hamlet .... Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Gertrude .... Miss Rosa Cooper.
To be followed by the Marriage Scene from MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick .... Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Beatrice .... Miss Rosa Cooper.
After which, the 1st Act of KING LEAR.
King Lear .... Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Cordelia .... Miss Rosa Cooper.
To be succeeded by the Revenge Scene, from the MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock .... Mr. HENRY TALBOT.
To be followed by Mr. R. STEWART AS LORD DUNDREARY, READING BROTHER SAM'S LETTER.
The dramatic Olio will conclude with the 3rd act of OTHELLO.
Othello .... Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Iago .... Mrs. Hoskins
Desdemona .... Miss Florence Colville
Emilia .... Miss Rosa Cooper
To conclude with the MODEL OF A WIFE.
Pygmalion Bonnefoi, in which character he will sing a French medley .... Mr. R. STEWART

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The Management have much pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Sydney and the public generally, that they have made arrangements with Mr. R. STEWART, of the firm of Harwood, Stewart, Hennings, and Coppin, of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, to produce Boucicault's great sensation drama of AFTER DARK, with all the magnificent scenery, by John Hennings, Esq., and all the wonderful effects as performed in Melbourne for upwards of fifty nights.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, June 26th, and until further notice, AFTER DARK, AFTER DARK.

LONDON by NIGHT, TO-MORROW, Saturday, AFTER DARK, AFTER DARK, After Dark.

MAGNIFICENT Scenery, wonderful effects, and great sensations, Saturday, June 26—After Dark.

TRINITY Juvenile Musical Society.—Concert, This Evening. Schoolroom, Lower Fort-st.; admission 6d.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.) Sole Proprietors and Managers, Mons. and Madame SOHIER. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

VERY CHOICE SHIPMENT OF REAL FURS. Ex Fiery Cross.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY are now submitting a beautiful variety of REAL CHINCHILLA and SABLE FURS, in sets, just landed.
D. J. and CO. purchased some time since a rare parcel of CHINCHILLA SKINS, which have been sorted, and the finest made up by the principal furrier in London. These have been marked little more than HALF the usual PRICE for similar furs.
Miniver — Badger — Mink
Monkey — Fox — Grebes
Kolinski — Bear — Otter.

MIDWINTER VACATION.
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS are reminded that DENISON HOUSE stands UNRIVALLED FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
Every Garment of the best Material, well made, and fashionably cut, and at such prices as must ensure still further PATRONAGE.
Boys' Tweed Suits, 21s
Boys' Tweed Trousers, 9s 6d
Boys' Black Doe Trousers, 7s 9d
Boys' Black Cloth Sacs, reduced to 14s 9d
Boys' Waterproof Tweed Capes, 14s 6d
Boys' Witney Capes, 17s 6d
Boys' Tweed Tunic, and Trousers to match, 21s
A Lot of Jackets and Vests, to be sold a bargain.
Every Novelty in BOYS' and YOUTHS' TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, HATS and CAPS, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES, Boys' and Youths' Clothing Department, DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE DRESSES!!!
CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO., 390, George-street. Have now ON SALE,
A choice assortment of fancy Winter Dress Materials, all new designs, and fashionable fabrics, amongst which they offer
Coloured winseys, in great variety, 6½d. .. per yard
Striped poplinettes, 7d., 8d., 9d., 10½d., and 1s... „
Shot ditto, all shades, 8d. .. „
Shot reppes, ditto, 9½d. .. „
Plain ditto ditto, 9½d. .. „
Magdala cords, 30 inches wide, 11½d. .. „
Coloured reppes, 30 inches wide, 1s., 1s. 1½d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s.
Good autumn dress materials, 10½d. per yard, original price 1s. 4d.
Ditto ditto, 11d. per yard, original price 1s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, 1s. ditto, ditto 1s. 8d.
A splendid stock of French merinos, from 1s. 11d. per yard.
And every novelty of the Season in Fancy Dress materials, trimmings, buttons, &c.
☞ Observe, CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO., 390, George-street, Next to the New Post Office.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY!
LADIES, we invite you to inspect our Stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, which you will find both ELEGANT and CHEAP.
CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO. beg to notify to the Ladies of Sydney, that they have succeeded in engaging the services of one of the most talented Milliners in the Colonies to manage the above department, and having a constant supply of all the latest novelties from Europe, C., M., and Co. will be enabled to supply Millinery of the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Observe—CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO., 390, George-street, next to the New Post Office.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
NEW BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have much pleasure in announcing that the alterations and additions to this important department are now complete, rendering it by far the most comprehensive in the colonies. Every description of Boys' Clothing, from the smallest size required, may be had, and at the LOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.
THIS DAY will be shown:—
Juvenile Knickerbocker Suits at 17s 6d, in super Melton Tweeds, very durable, every shade of colour. Also, to order, price 17s 6d.
Boys' Super Zouave suits, 21s, in stout Bannockburn Tweeds, good useful colours. Also, to order, price 21s.
Boy's Fancy Imperial Suits, at 30s, in Superior West of England Doeskins, every shade of colour. Also, to order, price 30s.
Boys' Extra Quality Colonial Tweed Suits at 30s, in Good Standing Colours, all sizes in stock, Also, to order, price 30s.
FARMER, PAINTER and POPE, Juvenile Clothiers, 269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
NEW HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE with pleasure announce that the New Department for Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, &c., is now completed. The assortment in this department includes all the latest styles, comprising the best makes of Christy, Woodrow, Carrington, and others. As Messrs. F., P., and P. have availed themselves of the services of a PRACTICAL HATTER, gentlemen can depend on the best attention being paid to their requirements.
THIS DAY will be shown—
Gentlemen's Black Silk Paris Hats, at 18s 6d, in the following new shapes—
The Teck, The Stanley, the Duke
The Westminster, the City, the Newmarket.
Gentlemen's Drab Shell Hats, at 12s 6d, in all the above shapes.
Gentlemen's Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, from 5s 6d.
Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats, in the following shapes, ALL NEW. The Louis, The Pearl, The Prince, The Regent.
Estimates given for Naval, Military, and Volunteer Caps, &c.
Volunteer Undress Caps, in every size.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Practical Hatters, 269, 271, 273, 275, Pitt-street.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
WINTER STOCK AT HALF-PRICE.
A large lot of elegant dresses, at 5s 9d, former price 10s 6d
One thousand superior quality dresses at 6s 6d, cost in England 12s 6d
Elegant dresses at 10s 6d, former price 18s 9d
Plain colours in lustrina camlets, 7¾d per yard, former price 12½d.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MANTLES.
Superior black cloth jackets and semi-tight mantles, richly trimmed with satin, the last style, at 13s 9d, cost in England 25s
Black velveteen jackets, handsomely trimmed, only 12s 9d, former price 21s
Plush and sealskin jackets, in black and brown, only 7s 11d, worth 18s 6d
A small lot of rich velvet pile mantles and jackets, elegantly trimmed with satin—the new shapes at £1 1s. These mantles cost the importers 50s each
Waterproof tweed mantles, with hoods and capes, at £1 1s, usual price 30s
A lot of tweed and velveteen jackets for ladies to wear in the house, only 4s 11d, worth 14s 6d.
CHILDREN'S JACKETS at half-price, from 2s 6d to 3s 9d, clearing out regardless of cost.
WINTER BONNETS and HATS at half-price. Elegant bonnets from 9s 6d to 14s 6d
Also, a large variety of trimmed and untrimmed hats at extremely low prices, 2s 6d to 5s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

NOTICE.—Our price is 3s 9d for Rouillon's "first choice" Josephine KID GLOVES.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF UNDERCLOTHING AT E. WAY'S, Pitt-street, next Waxworks.
132 ladies' drawers, 2s 6d; former price 3s 11d
198 ladies' chemises, 2s 11d; former price 3s 11d and 4s 6d
162 ladies' chemises, 3s 11d; former price 4s 11d and 5s 6d
212 ladies' chemises, 5s 11d; English cost 6s 9d
145 ladies' night dresses, 3s 11d; former price 4s 11d and 5s 3d
178 ladies' night dresses, 4s 1d; former price 5s 11d and 6s 6d
184 ladies' tucked petticoats, 3s 11d; former price 4s 11d
165 ladies' tucked petticoats, 5s 11d; former price 7s 6d.

TO THE LADIES.—HOBSON and WHITING'S price for their well-known superior quality Josephine Kid GLOVES, embroidered black, white, or coloured, will be for the future 4s per pair.

IS YOUR HAIR GREY? Then use the Army and Navy Hair-Dye. HOBSON and WHITING.

W. HOWES, Tailor, invites an inspection of his new Stock of COATINGS, of every make, in blue, black, mulberry, claret, and brown, in Sataras, Venetians, and Hopsack, the finest make. Every style of Coat made to order, at prices that defy competition.
88, KING-STREET.

W. HOWES'S 15s Trousers to order, well shrunk and well made. 500 patterns to choose from.

88, KING-STREET.—Gentlemen are invited to inspect our New Goods, and to observe prices.

WANTED, to CALL THE ATTENTION of gentlemen requiring FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to ORDER, that the MARKET CLOTH HALL is at 484, George-street.
Black Cloth Suits, to order, from £3
Black Cloth or Doe Trousers, from 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s
Tweed Suits, to measure, from £2 10s
Ditto Trousers, ditto, from 15s.
Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
The LARGEST and most magnificent STOCK of WOOLLENS in the COLONY to select from.
484, George-street, is the cheapest Wholesale and Retail House for Woollens, either by the piece or yard.
Don't mistake the address—
484, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets.

LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar is the only house where you can select from a large variety, at the most reasonable prices. 472, George-street, opposite Markets.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—Corns, Bunions, and Defective Nails prevented by wearing BOVIS'S BOOTS, Campaign House, 62, Market-street.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses, Horsehair, Flock, and Fibre Mattresses. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES cleaned and remade, by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st., near Bathurst-street.

PIANOS, SALE or HIRE.—FRITH and CO., Tuning and Repairing, next Burt's Sale Yards, Castlereagh-st.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, 14s; good seconds, 12s; Maize Meal, 8s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Dunn's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
Marchant's superfine.
Galloway and Clarke's superfine
Butterworth's superfine.
123, Pitt-street. BEILBY and SCOTT.

GENUINE HAVANNAH CIGARS.
J. H. MYERS having purchased the Stock of Cigars imported by Messrs. Burrows and Barnard, direct from Havannah, offers them to the public at very reasonable prices.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Prime sample, in quantities to suit buyers, with or without bags, ex Lady Denison, Grafton Wharf.
R. VESCYS, King and Sussex streets.

ON SALE, superior Warrnambool POTATOES ex Escort. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

PARKES and CO., 418, George-street, have received by recent arrivals:—
PORTMANTEAUS, solid leather, black and brown leather railways, basil and enamelled leather coat cases, valises, Brussels enamelled and cowhide travelling bags, hat cases, knapsacks, satchels, &c.
Silver-mounted BUGGY HARNESS
Ladies' side-saddles
Gold and silver mounted riding whips
CHAMOIS SKINS, TWINE, and WHIPCORD
FRENCH TIME-PIECES
Cornforth's wire nails, copper boat nails
Copper spirit measures, pewter ales, &c.
FINE LEATHER GOODS, comprising combination writing and dressing cases, despatch desks, papeteries, pocket-books, purses, ladies' companions, reticules, envelope cases, travelling bags
BRUSHWARE, including broom heads, Rooney's and Ludford's bass brooms, horse brushes, banisters, hair brushes, cloth and hat brushes, shoe and scouring, tooth and nail brushes, &c.
Meerschaum pipes
Gold and plated jewellery
Cricket goods
Gold scales and horseshoe magnets
Sheffield cutlery
JAPANNED-WARE—Cash-boxes, toilet services, tea trays, spice boxes, &c.
BILLIARD and POOL BALLS, BILLIARD CUES, &c.
SUPERIOR DUCK GUNS, REVOLVERS
FIRE-PROOF STEEL-LINED BOOK SAFES
MISCELLANEOUS IRONMONGERY
FANCY WARES, comprising measuring tapes, mathematical instruments pocket compasses, E. P. and B. M. spoons, table bells, watch keys, thimbles, key rings, corkscrews, napkin rings, writing paper, pens, pencils and penholders, penwipers, letter balances, clay and briar pipes, egg boilers, tatting shuttles, concertinas, &c.
PARKES and CO., Importers, 418, George-street, opposite the Joint Stock Bank.

ADMIRAL PINZON'S SHERRY, imported direct from the estates of Admiral Pinzon, Xeres, and transhipped in London by an appointed superintendent. This pure unmixed wine may be had in butts, hogsheads, quarters, and octaves.
It having been tried to pass some inferior sherries as ADMIRAL PINZON'S SHERRY, the undersigned call the attention of buyers to the brand on each cask. They beg to state that they are the ONLY importers of the celebrated WINE, and that no agents are specially appointed by them for the bottling thereof. The public is therefore cautioned, when buying it in bottles, to get it only from the respectable grocers and wine and spirit merchants.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

ALE and PORTER.—Favourite brands of Dawson's and Aitken's Ale, and Younger's Ale and Porter, of the finest quality, now on hand and landing ex various ships.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.

PORT WINE.—A parcel of Crown Port Wine, now landing ex Annesley. FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.
Stephen's copying and writing inks
Page's chaff-cutters
Gonzalez and Dubosc's sherries
Muscatel raisins, Jordan almonds
Spanish olives
Superior water filters
Strawson's waterproofing, specially recommended for boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery
Phosphor paste, for destroying rats, mice, &c.
Rooney's brushware, bass brooms, &c.
Brushware and broom heads
John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery and soaps
Hair and tooth brushes
Mechanical chairs, for brushing hair by machinery, and several fancy articles.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

EX DHOLLERAH, from London.—Prime North Wilts CHEESE. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

CONSIGNMENTS of the undermentioned Goods always on hand:—
Bencraft's Oatmeal, J. Kitchen and Son's Yellow, Mottled, Toilet, and Soft Soaps, and Melbourne Moulds; Swallow and Ariell's Plain and Fancy Biscuits L. Giraud and Co.'s Jellies, Pastiles, Cream Chocolate, Orange and Lemon Quarters, Crystallised Fruits and Fancy Bon Bons.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street South.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, in tablets and one and half pound bars. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BRIGHT RATION SUGAR FOR SALE. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

ORANGES.—For SALE, a Crop of Oranges. For particulars apply at 105, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, a 30-inch sound Cooking STOVE, guaranteed good; £3. Durham Hotel, Rushcutter's Bay.

TO UNDERTAKERS.—For SALE, first-class set of Wire (London made) PLUMES, just imported. JOHN SLEIGHT, Collins-street, Melbourne.

ASSORTED Crates Earthenware, in original packages, for storekeepers and export. Mason, Bros., 183, Pitt-st.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthenware of every description always on hand. Mason, Bros.' Stores, 183, Pitt-st.

ARROL'S East India Pale Ale, now landing ex Atlantic. MASON, BROTHERS, 183, Pitt-st.

ARROL'S Alloa Ale, in hogsheads, in fine condition, new brew. Mason, Brothers, Stores, 183, Pitt-st.

WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, various brands, in bulk and bottle. MASON, BROTHERS, 183, Pitt-st.

DRUGGISTS' Phials, in assorted casks, suitable for the country. Mason, Brothers, Stores, 183, Pitt-st.

MUSPRATT'S Caustic Soda, 60 per cent., in small drums. MASON, BROTHERS, Stores, 183, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class BILLIARD TABLE complete; maker, Thurston, London. Apply Royal Hotel.

OYSTERS.—For SALE, 11 bags Oysters. Apply Caledonian Wharf.

OPPOSITE St. Andrew's Cathedral, George-street. Try the Teas and Coffees sold by BRADY.

CORN.—Real 90-Day MAIZE, 100 bushels, for SALE. J. DUFFIN and SON, 23, King-street.

JAMAICA RUM, very old, in 1-dozen cases, glass stoppered bottles. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Circular Head, Warrnambool, Hobart Town, best Broulee Seed, from £4 per ton; Swede Turnips in any quantity. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, Smokers to try Saywell's Honeydew and Shag Tobaccos, 2s 6d per lb. No. 4, Park-street.

WANTED known, EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE. B. Braun, 349, George-street.

WANTED, Household FURNITURE, highest price given. H. D. Cockburn, Pitt and Park streets.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to SELL Walnut PIANO, nearly new, very reasonable. Apply A. R. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL a SPRING-VAN, cheap. J. Ryan, opposite Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, to purchase, a Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing MACHINE. Address Good Order, HERALD.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture; highest price given. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

WANTED, to buy BOOKS, large or small quantity, cash; highest price. J. B. North & Co., 278, Geo-st.

WANTED, to purchase a three-wheeled VELOCIPEDE. State price, &c., G. W., Gordon and Gotch.

WANTED, to hire or purchase Light SPRING-CART (parcel delivery). A. Jackson, 139, York-st.

WANTED, to hire a quiet HORSE and SOCIABLE, from 7 to 9 a.m. daily. Address, stating terms, B. A., William Maddock, 383, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Pianoforte, a bargain, £7 10s. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Sewing-machine, by Howe, good order, price £4 10s; a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Sewing-machine, by Thomas, good order, price £6 10s, cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Sewing-machine, by Singer; a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Fenders, from 4s 6d upwards. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description. Country buyers and parties furnishing will do well to call and inspect our large and varied stock before making their purchases elsewhere. Hardy, Brothers, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

ASHFIELD.—Wanted, to Rent or Purchase, a good Family RESIDENCE. Box 48, Post Office, Sydney.

A LADY wishes to place her Daughter (an excellent English Teacher) as Junior GOVERNESS or Pupil Teacher in a first-class school. Address Governess, Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

BOAT WANTED, square stern, about 18 feet long, suitable for a coaster. 13, Custom House buildings.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent wants Engagement. Speaks English, French, and German. V. 123, HERALD Office.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, Pitt-street South.—Applications from persons duly qualified to fill the SITUATION of Teacher to the Roman Catholic children in the above institution will be received at the Asylum (where all particulars may be obtained) up to Tuesday, the 29th instant.
George Allan, honorary secretary.
17th June, 1869.

COMPOSITORS wanted. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE Office, 3, Queen's-place.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—Wanted, Gentleman, to represent a wholesale drapery house. B. L., HERALD.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Assistants, Improvers, and Apprentices. Mrs. Hammond, 19, Bligh-street.

PLASTERERS (4) and a LABOURER wanted. J. H. Plant, Cleveland-street, Shepherd's-paddock.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, who also can hang paper. 16, Botany Road.

TO PEG BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, to apprentice a Youth to the trade. Address B.B., HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, one, to proceed to the country, plain work only; must be a steady man. Apply, 10 o'clock, this morning, Hardie and Mitchell.

TO TINMEN.—Wanted, Tinmen, to make kerosene tins. Constant employment. The Western Kerosene Oil Company (Limited), 251, George-street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An opportunity now offers for Apprenticing a Youth to the Printing business in the country. An intelligent lad will find a good home and a kind employer. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, News Agent, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a respectable married woman SITUATION as Wetnurse. 347, Bourke-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, TAILORS. 100, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, 2 STABLEMEN. Apply at the Stables, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply to Deacon, news agent, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a single MAN, understanding thoroughly gardening and grooming; wages, £30. L., HERALD.

WANTED, for the Clarence, two FARMING MEN. D. Brown, 277, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. James Coomber, Kiglan-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Reference required. J. Murphy, general dealer, 107, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Married MAN, to work in a market garden. Joseph Freshwater, Ashfield.

WANTED, SITUATION for a young Man willing to work. U 321, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable person a SITUATION as Barmaid. E. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an Office BOY. Must write a good hand. Apply, by letter, to J. C. H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, MEN, to make kip boots; also APPRENTICES. Rosevear, 80, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to place a young Lady, of 16, as Pupil Teacher in a school. K. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. William Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General SERVANT; references. Mrs. A. Torning, 160, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Galvanized IRON WORKER, to make water tanks. J. A. Brown, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as SHOPBOY. A. Torning, painter, plumber, and glazier, 160, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply at 420, George-street, opposite Joint Stock Bank.

WANTED, Nursemaids; also, General Servants; references; excellent wages. Registry, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSE. Apply 78, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to make herself useful. References required. 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a NURSE, accustomed to children. Apply between 11 and 12, this day, Alfred House, Domain.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to make herself useful. Mrs. Joyner, Glenmore Road, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a smart LAD, for a draper. Apply 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful BOY. 785, George-street South.

WANTED, a MAN, to make elastic-side boots. G. Andrews, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a respectable useful GIRL. Apply 41, Yurong-street.

WANTED, Music PUPILS, advanced or junior, 1 guinea per quarter. Study, Post Office.

WANTED, six PLASTERERS. Apply Mr. James Ponsonby, Masonic Hall, York-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand SPRING-CART and Harness with Horse. Mr. Bowman, 481, George-st.

WANTED, a SHINGLER; small job. Apply 28, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road.

WANTED, 3 small Cottages and 2 six-roomed Houses plastered and cemented. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two cedar STAIRCASES made and fixed. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, light Spring-cart, Harness, Horse—must be cheap. G. Carpenter, Shepherd's-pad. Nursery.

WANTED, a little NURSEGIRL, to sleep at home. Apply Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER and a GASFITTER. W. G. Robinson, 164, Castlereagh-street.

WAITING Engagements, General SERVANTS. George-street, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 14 years of age. Mrs. Lawler, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a steady Woman as General SERVANT. Apply 6, Grose-street, Glebe.

WANTED, respectable Old MAN, accustomed to horses. 130, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, immediately, for our shipping department, a smart Person of good address; German preferred. Wallach, Brothers, 153, Lower George-street.

WANTED, one or two large ROOMS, ground floor; centrally situated, with entrance in or near George-street. Address M., Australian Library.

WANTED, competent young Woman, as NURSE and Needlewoman (Protestant). Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, well acquainted with the city and suburbs, to drive a bread cart. Hardie and Mitchell, Steam Biscuit Factory.

WANTED, as COOK, an elderly female servant, without encumbrance. Apply, by letter, enclosing reference, to R. J. Traill, Collaroy, Merriwa.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as housemaid or needlewoman; can work sewing-machine. Address Ada, Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, for H. M. S. Rosario, a young LAD to assist the Captain's Steward. He must be 16 years of age, and have good references. Apply on board; or at Mr. Playfair's, butcher, George-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as Gardener by respectable man having 15 years' colonial experience in all its branches. Apply G. J., W. Langley, Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point. Open for a week.

WANTED, a Gentleman, as Commercial TRAVELLER, to represent a wholesale drapery house, a grocery house, and a tobacconist. Address T. M. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good wages. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to Mrs. Barot, Tupo-terrace, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, near Potts' Point.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER, for a job, a short distance in the country. Apply at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, at Mr. Hutchings, corner of Glebe and Bay streets.

WANTED, by a young Man, EMPLOYMENT, as an Auctioneer's Clerk, Salesman, Storeman, Assistant in a general store, Book-keeper, or in any other capacity; eighteen years' colonial and practical experience; first-class references, and not afraid of work. L. C., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished, or Bedroom for a gentleman; private family. 104, Elizabeth-street North.

A VACANCY for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, 181, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for 2 Gentlemen. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-ter., Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. Splendid view of harbour; piano. 17, Stanley-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 10, Wynyard-square. Baths. Terms, £1 1s.

COTTAGE, to LET, furnished or unfurnished, or for SALE, on liberal terms; 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry. Beautifully situate, with water frontage and scenery; vinery, fruit trees, flower garden, bathing-house, abundance of water; convenient access from Sydney. Rent, to a good tenant, low. Mrs. Cummings, 128, Elizabeth-st.

EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—Two detached HOUSES to LET, beautifully situated, with every convenience, suitable for a small family; rent moderate. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without board. 47, Hunter-street, near the Club Hotel.

FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOMS. Apply 126, Elizabeth-street.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STAND.—To LET, for a term, No. 511, George-street South. Fixtures, gas, water; detached store. Apply next door.

HEATH COTTAGE to LET, Balmain, six rooms, kitchen, garden, &c. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street and Darling-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET, near the wharf, a FAMILY RESIDENCE of eight rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellar, garden. Will be shortly vacant. Apply to G. De Milhau, 155, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST.—To LET, HOUSE of 7 rooms; water on upstairs and down, balcony back and front, cooking-stove, &c.; rent, 5 guineas per month. Apply on the premises.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, Llangollen COTTAGE, Edward-street. Apply to Mrs. Roper.

OFFICE to LET, opposite the Race-course, Elizabeth-street, front ground floor. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street North.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, with or without Board; partial Board, 15s per week. 129, Prince-street.

SNAIL'S BAY.—To LET, pretty waterside COTTAGE, with wharf, &c. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street, and Darling-street, Balmain.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, Macquarie-street, No. 205. Apply at 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, 177, Premier terrace, 7-rooms, kitchen, and out-offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, capacious OFFICES and STORES; rent very moderate. W. H. Eldred, 17, Church-hill.

TO LET, suitable for a Dentist or any other Profession, the first FLOOR of 323, George-street. W. Larmer.

TO LET, a BEDROOM, for 1 or 2 gentlemen; also a single Room, furnished. Board optional. 11, Bridge-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 9 rooms, kitchen, &c. 539, Kent-street, near Liverpool street.

TO LET, MORPETH HOTEL, Clarence-street; rent moderate. Apply James Erwin, Clarence-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 5, Union-street, near Erskine-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Albion HOTEL, Balmain; bar fittings complete. No incoming. Lewis, Pacific Hotel, Balmain.

TO LET, SHOP only, corner of Elizabeth and Campbell sts., Haymarket. Established as hairdresser's.

TO LET, a large WORKSHOP or STORE, with a 6-room house. Tucker, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, ALBERTO-TERRACE, top of William-street, 11 rooms, coach-house, stable, water, and gas.

TO LET, 181, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms, bath-room, kitchens, gas; rent £8 month.

TO LET, a bargain, the Red House HOTEL, Pitt-street, with or without furniture. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, 4-room COTTAGE, suitable for dairy. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, Hotels and Public-houses, town and country, worth attention. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Wentworth-place. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a snug little PUBLIC-HOUSE in William-street, doing a first-class bar business. Rent and incoming very moderate. S. Levin, 264, King-street.

TO LET, the SHOP, situated at the corner of George and King streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Menser. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO LET, a large Family HOUSE, at present occupied by Mrs. Morris, at Potts's Point; also RAWACK'S COTTAGE, furnished, £80 a year. Apply 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, YORK LODGE and Grounds, adjoining Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany; 'buses pass the door hourly; rent, £52 per annum. Apply J. F. Maloney, Café Français, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Garden, 4½ acres, situate St. Peters, Cook's River Road, lately in occupation of Mrs. Unwin. Apply to James Anderson, Mort's-passage, George-street.

TO LET, Piper-street, Woollahra, near Ocean-street, that comfortable semi-detached RESIDENCE, known as Ellora Cottage, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, stables, &c. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on LEASE, Old-established Milliner's and Dressmaker's PREMISES, George-street, adjoining English and Scottish Bank, one door from King-street, suitable for above or any general business, having a very great depth of land, and right of back entrance from gateway in George-street. The above is one of the very best sites in the city.
To LET, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE FAMILY HOTEL Margaret-street, with all fixtures and fittings, and every requisite ready to commence immediate business. To a capitalist will be let a GREAT bargain.
Large first-class Cellars, suitable for a wine merchant, under central house, Mort's passage, George-street.
Large Yard, Coachhouse, and Stables, Wynyard-square. For further particulars apply to J. G. Raphael.

TO LET, THE GREEN DRAGON Hotel, Erskine-street; moderate rent; old established; doing a good trade, and to be sold a bargain. Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, Marrickville, gentleman's Villa RESIDENCE, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; stables, and every convenience; good garden ground, and 3-acre paddock. C. H. May, house and estate agent, 109, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, DERWENT COTTAGE, Balmain, the residence of the undersigned. It contains three sitting-rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, with underground tank, convenient kitchen, offices, and an unfailing supply of good water. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—To LET, 226, Pitt-street, in excellent order, and best establishment in the colony for all branches in the butchering business. A bona fide butcher will be allowed a month or two to make business, preparatory to commence business, or the premises will be altered to suit the requirements of any other business. Applicants apply C. C. Gold, tobacconist, next door.

TO LET, with immediate possession, "The RYDAL INN," containing 8 rooms, with kitchen, storerooms, stabling, &c., detached; also one and a half acre of a splendid garden. The situation is the best in this rising township, being contiguous to the Railway Station. The stock, furniture, bar fixtures, &c., given in at a valuation. The house is built of stone, and all the outhouses are substantial wooden buildings. Satisfactory reasons assigned for relinquishing business. For further particulars apply on the premises, to the proprietor, John Luckie.
Rydal, June 22nd, 1869.

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, BREWERS, SUGAR MANUFACTURERS, CLOTH MANUFACTURERS, &c.—To LET, with immediate possession, a large and substantially-built FLOUR MILL, of four stories, with engine-house, containing a nearly new 25-horse power (nominal) engine, and two large boilers, also a blacksmith's shop and fittings. The mill stands on an eight-acre allotment, on which are several cottages, a large reservoir, and well of water, a ten-ton weighbridge (by Poole, of Liverpool), and a cottage of five rooms, suitable for a manager. There is also a large brick and cement tank. The inside measurement of the mill is as follows:—Length, 100 feet; width, 35 feet; ground floor, 8 feet 8 inches high; first floor, 10 feet; second floor, 8 feet 2 inches; third floor, 7 feet 3 inches. The above premises are admirably adapted for a tweed manufactory, brewery, or any other purpose requiring ample room, and the distance from the Campbelltown station is only eight miles.
Apply to Henry Thompson, Camden.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranzaroo, Rydal, Sod Walls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Jos. J. Coughlan
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
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